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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
Rumored Locking-up of Currency.....	205
The Bank Officers in Council.....	206
Mr. Sumner and the Boston Board of Trade.....	207
Principles and Methods of Character Reform.....	208
Railroad Earnings in January.....	209
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks.....	213
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Commercial Epitome.....	221
Cotton.....	222
Breadstuffs.....	224
The Position of Breadstuffs.....	209
Current Topics.....	210
Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks.....	211
Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	211
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	211
National Banks, etc.....	213
Quotations of Stocks and Bonds.....	216
Local Securities.....	217
Railway News.....	218
Groceries.....	225
Dry Goods.....	227
Prices Current.....	231

The Chronicle.

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RUMORED LOCKING UP OF CURRENCY.

The continued loss of specie by the Bank of England and the delay of the cable reports from London contributed yesterday, with other causes, to impart a hesitancy to the movements of Wall Street. But the demand for money was kept up, and, although there is no fear of immediate perturbation, unless artificially produced, still the anxiety is sufficiently general to keep loans up to the high current rate. This tendency is aided by the steady movement of currency to the interior. A few weeks ago there was at this centre a glut of national bank notes, and it had been supposed that, as happened last year, the usual drain of February would be omitted, or would at least have less force than formerly. But this anticipation has not been realized and many of our business men who have been relying on a plethora money market for the spring trade have placed themselves at a disadvantage. As we pointed out last week the present drain of currency is no unusual occurrence. It is a sign of a healthy country trade and arises in part from the preparations for the opening Spring. The currency which leaves here in February, generally does not return till April. From special causes this drain was not so noticeable last year, but in 1870 the legal tenders in bank fell from 58 millions at the beginning of February to 47 millions in April, gradually rising to 61 millions at the

beginning of June. In 1869, at the close of January the legal tenders were 54 millions, and gradually declined to 48 millions in April, and rose to 56 millions in May. The same process went on in 1868, when the legal tenders gradually fell off from 67 millions at the end of January to 51 millions in April, rising to 68 millions at the beginning of June. It is well for us to know that this is the usual course of the tidal movement in the legal tender reserve of the banks, and that it offers no special cause for uneasiness or surprise.

Still it must be admitted that the banks are not very well prepared to bear the drain. Last year they held of legal reserve \$81,400,000, or \$19,950,000 more than the law demands. This year, with heavier liabilities, they hold but \$67,900,000, leaving an excess of no more than \$5,600,000. This is the most serious aspect of the financial situation, and as several weeks will probably elapse before the natural turn of the tide, the banks may perhaps find it necessary before long to curtail their accommodations.

If we ask why it is that our banks are so poor in reserves, the answer is not far to seek. They have been lending too freely. But our New York banks are not alone in this expansion. At Boston and Philadelphia the same phenomena have been developed, and it is pointed out that while the demand liabilities of the three cities are 9 millions higher than a year ago, the legal tender aggregate is 16 millions less. As the total loans of the banks in the three cities are 25 millions more than last year, it is evident that there is need of caution; and that past expansion may be expected to bring after it a forced contraction. An important fact in connection with this drain of currency from banks is that the Treasury balance is smaller by 12 millions than that of last year. Hence, if any scarcity should arise, the Treasury will not be able to assist the banks to any great extent.

As to the special causes of these phenomena there are various opinions. The savings banks have been holding and paying out a larger proportion than usual during the recent "run." But this trouble has now almost ceased to produce any perceptible results. Another cause to which it is attributed is in some of the new Loan and Trust and Warehouse Companies of which a number have been recently called into existence by the special charters of the Legislature. These institutions are believed to be considerably expanded though the rumors respecting them are probably exaggerated, as their condition and management cannot be learned because they make no publication of their condition as is required of all other institutions that do a banking business. This anomalous exemption from the obligation of publicity, will, it is hoped, be speedily removed.

Whatever may be the causes which have tended to

accelerate the currency drain, the speculators have not been slow to take advantage of it; and the apprehension is rife that they intend to lock up greenbacks with a view to disturb the money market, or the Stock Exchange, or both. The effort, if it should be made, is not likely to be very prolonged without the direct help of the banks, and that will assuredly be refused. And though, as heretofore, these cliques may be clever enough to evade the law, their project is likely to meet with no great success. There are indeed some indications that the attempt is likely for the present to be postponed if not wholly abandoned.

THE BANK OFFICERS IN COUNCIL.

The bank officers of this city have lately been agitating two or three considerations of some importance to the banking community and to the general public. On Wednesday they had a meeting on the subject, and a report was read strongly advocating the clearing of gold checks. It appears that the business on a gold basis is rapidly increasing, and has now assumed such large proportions, that the indispensable necessity has arisen for extending to these operations the ordinary facilities of the Clearing House. Ever since the suspension of specie payments, ten years ago, the gold debts of the banks to each other have been settled by means of messengers; and the risks of robbery, together with the loss of time and other inconveniences have become at length so great that a Committee was recently appointed to devise some method for a more satisfactory settlement. The report of this body being unanimous and cordial in recommending the new plan, it was at once adopted and will go into immediate operation. The new facilities thus given to coin operations will probably give an impulse to this branch of the business of the banks, and will thus add another to the forces which are gradually paving the way to specie payments. It is not generally known that our banks are accustomed, almost all of them, to keep two accounts with many of their dealers, one in gold and another in currency. The clearings for both these descriptions of business will now be made at the same hour every day; and for the gold clearings, the settlements will be made in coin or in Treasury gold notes. The convenience of this arrangement, both to our banks and to our merchants engaged in the foreign trade, is so obvious that the wonder is the innovation has been so long delayed.

The second topic was the proposed calling in of the Clearing House certificates to which we briefly referred last week. At the instance of Mr. Sherman the bill for this purpose was passed by the Senate, and now awaits action by the House. The Clearing House banks are by no means unanimous as to the new policy. Twenty millions of these certificates are now outstanding. By the law of July, 1870, they are not to be withdrawn until their place in the currency is supplied by new National Bank notes. Mr. Sherman's bill authorizes the Secretary to retire them at the rate of three millions a month without any such substitution of new bank paper. Some of [the banks approve of this, while others object to it. In behalf of the plan the argument is that these certificates are a demand loan to the Treasury, and that demand loans have always been found an embarrassing element in government finance. Moreover, they are, it is claimed, a source of inflation, and enable the banks to pay interest on deposits which have no claim thereto. Thirdly, these certificates being held as part of the lawful reserve of the banks, enable these institutions to dispense with an equivalent amount of greenbacks. Instead of keeping these legal tenders in their vaults at their own risks, the banks look to the government to find them greenbacks in case of

need and to cash these certificates, principal and interest, on demand. Finally, the Treasury derives no advantage whatever from these certificates and pays really three per cent. interest for the privilege of keeping a part of the legal tender reserve, which, by their charters, the banks are under an obligation to keep for themselves.

On the other side, the argument is that, although the Treasury does not now derive as much advantage as formerly from these certificates, still they are the part of the debt which bears the lowest rate of interest—only three per cent.—while the rest of the securities of the government bear five or six per cent. Secondly, these certificates, although nominally on demand, or on ten days' notice, are really of a more permanent character, as is shown from the fact that, ever since 1862, the amount has, until lately, seldom fallen below 50 millions, and might easily be increased to 100 or even 150 millions as formerly. Thirdly, it is contended that until the debt is funded and the Treasury is in a more satisfactory condition, it is desirable to keep this temporary loan before the financial public as a familiar investment, inasmuch as it may be useful in some contingency of the Treasury. The chief reason relied on, however, against the Sherman bill, is that it is a measure of contraction, and on that account is likely to cause disturbance of the monetary movements which, for many reasons, ought, for some time, to be kept in as tranquil a condition as possible.

These are some of the leading arguments urged for and against the measure which is, on the whole, far from popular. It will meet a determined opposition in the House, and had its real nature been discovered it would, in all probability, have failed to pass so easily through the Senate. If its object be simply to get rid of the temporary loan by degrees, the law has already accomplished this. There are some persons who declare that it is intended to produce apprehension and trouble in monetary and commercial affairs. And whether this be the intent or no, such trouble has certainly to some extent followed, for every one knows that this is just the sort of contraction movement, the effects of which would be most likely to occasion alarm, and to be "discounted" beforehand. If the measure should become a law, its execution will require great circumspection on the part of Mr. Boutwell; and as it is not mandatory, but only permissive, the whole power is placed in his discretion. He may retire the certificates, or he may refrain at his pleasure. Hence on him will be charged the responsibility and the blame of any untoward consequences that may befall.

Another aspect of the Clearing-House certificate question was discussed at the Bank Meeting on Wednesday, in which there was more unanimity. We regret that we cannot altogether approve of the plan which they have contrived so far as we at present understand it. The resolution in which it is embodied is as follows:

Whereas, The daily settlements of the banks are made at the Clearing House in legal-tender notes, of which, at times, it takes a very large amount and bulk; and

Whereas, The incessant handling and counting of these large amounts of legal-tender notes, and the payments to and from the Clearing House is attended with great risk and inconvenience;

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the chair to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington on this subject; and should any legislation be required, with the proper committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, for relief from the risk and inconveniences, by the passage of a bill permitting the banks of this city to make special deposits of legal-tender notes in the Sub-Treasury, on which the Sub-Treasurer shall issue certificates of the denominations of \$5,000 and \$10,000, said certificates to count as money the same as legal-tender notes, to be without interest, payable on demand, and to be used by banks in the settlement of daily balances at the Clearing House, and for payment into the Sub-Treasury.

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It is confessedly doubtful whether the plan is authorized by the terms of the temporary loan laws of 1862, 1863, 1864, 1867, or 1868, and even if there were no such objection the expediency of receiving "special deposits" of greenbacks might well be questioned. Why, it may be asked, should the Government charge itself with the safe keeping of bank moneys? And if of the moneys of banks, why not of other corporations and private individuals? No "special deposits" of greenbacks merely for safe keeping could on any conditions be received by the Treasury. If the banks wish to make any arrangement of this kind, the best plan will obviously be to follow the precedent of a dozen years ago, and place the greenbacks in the vaults of one of the larger banks, using their certificates in their clearings instead of cash.

There is one other topic which is attracting the attention of our banks, namely, the rapid expansion of credits. The tables of the Comptroller of the Currency contain abundant evidence to show that the national banks all over the country are yielding to the temptation of inflated credits. In January, 1869, for example, their aggregate loans were 645 millions, and the banks were as much expanded as was considered safe. But in January, 1870, the amount was 688 millions, and in October, 1871, it had grown to 831 millions. In the short space of three years, therefore, the banks have expanded their loans 186 millions, while their capital has meanwhile increased from 419 millions to 458 millions. In other words, by adding 39 millions more to their own loanable money, they last fall contrived to lend from some sources or other nearly 150 millions more. Mr. Hulburd, who we are glad to see reappointed as Comptroller of the Currency, will do well to give his attention to this expansion, which we are rather surprised not to have seen commented upon in his recent annual report.

MR. SUMNER AND THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

A valuable addition has just been made to the currency literature of this country in the Report of the Committee of the Boston Board of Trade on Mr. Sumner's bill for the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for our present greenback circulation. It seems to be settled, however, that notwithstanding the arguments in favor of that measure from its able advocates at Boston and elsewhere, the general sense of the country is adverse to the measure, and that Congress will do nothing which the people do not manifestly demand in regard to improving our currency system and approximating its standard to par with coin.

Obviously, then, the first thing which the resumptionists have to do is to keep their views constantly before the public. If they can achieve no higher success they may at least prevent a retrograde progress toward further inflation, of which there is at present some danger. Formerly there was a wide difference of opinion in the country as to the real causes of the depreciation of the greenbacks and their descent below par. A variety of ingenious sophistries were in vogue attributing this depreciation to almost every cause but the true one. In defiance of the principles of monetary science, of the warnings of our own experience, and of the teachings of financial history all over the world, men were found bold enough in and out of Congress to declare that contraction was not needful to resumption; that we might go on issuing bank notes, treasury notes, and other irredeemable paper money so as to fill to still greater repletion the goiged channels of the circulation, and still by some legerdemain might escape the inevitable result of the fixed laws of depreciation. Now, however, the public mind is better instructed. We seldom hear those old sophisms, and they are quite out of popular favor.

* This is so much gained. The leaders of public opinion being agreed that there is an existing redundancy in the circulation, it follows that, except as modified by circumstances, some of which are only partly known and all of them difficult to measure, the amount of depreciation indicates the excess in the volume of the currency. And this is the first principle on which Mr. Sumner's bill rests. The currency is expanded. Too many notes are in circulation, and the depreciation thus caused cannot be corrected, or resumption of coin payments established until the excess is done away with.

This first point being conceded by public acquiescence, Mr. Sumner proceeds to a second, namely that the malady of our over-expanded currency can only be cured by withdrawing the excessive issues. Here he meets with a decided opposition in some quarters. For several years, he is told, we have tried this contraction policy; and, although within certain limits it was found practicable, and as far as it was carried it accomplished the end in view, still at last this currency contraction produced such mischiefs, caused such spasms in the money market, and let loose such evils for the perturbation of commerce and trade, that towards the close of Mr. McCulloch's administration of the Treasury Congress passed a stringent law, at the demand of the people, and positively prohibited the diminution of greenbacks below the level then outstanding.

To meet this difficulty, Mr. Sumner adopts the principle of contraction; which, we believe, was first proposed and expounded in THE CHRONICLE at the very beginning of the contraction movement. The principle is that to avoid the evils of contraction the process should be conducted at two separate stages. First, compound interest notes or any equivalent interest-bearing legal tenders should be substituted gradually and judiciously for the greenbacks to be retired; and secondly, these compound interest notes as they mature should be retired. The experience we have had with the one and two year five per cent. legal tenders, and the three year six per cent. compound notes, which were issued in large amounts for other purposes about the close of the war, abundantly proved that this contrivance for lessening the evils of contraction was a feasible one. And the method of their operation is now well known. When first issued they have earned no interest, and consequently they pass as freely as other legal tenders in the current of the circulation. The interest is not payable till the maturity of the notes, and as three years is a long credit, it is not until some time after their issue that any one finds it worth while to hoard them. This hoarding process might also be further postponed by fixing the interest of the compound notes at 3 or 4 per cent. instead of at 5 or 6 per cent. In process of time the movement of these notes in the circulating current is more and more retarded, and at length they cease to circulate and lose all their functions of currency; except, indeed, they should be made available for bank reserves, which is undesirable.

We need not further trace out this process, which has often been expounded during the last 6 or 7 years. It is enough to say that it is founded on two elementary principles of monetary science: First, that paper currency loses its inflating power in proportion as its movements are retarded, and gains inflating power as they are accelerated; and, secondly, that the currency is so delicate and sensitive an instrument that you can seldom contract its volume by any sudden arbitrary withdrawal of so many millions at one coup without producing trouble. Currency is the life-blood of commerce; and sudden depletion is apt to produce a profound shock of a mischievous, widespread and enduring character.

But there are other objections to Mr. Sumner's scheme,

which are not so easily disposed of. If we are to argue from the price of gold, the country seems to be actually approaching resumption at as rapid a pace as is safe. Why disturb a process which is going on so promisingly? Because the volume of the currency was too large three years ago, does it follow that it is equally excessive now? or can we infer that the excess will not be still less three years hence? No country in the world is growing so rapidly as the United States. No people of the same numerical strength ever had so vast a continent to occupy and subdue to civilization and commerce. We must not forget that the field for the use of currency is enlarging every year, and that in proportion as the area of its activity increases, the measure of redundancy inevitably declines.

This is the objection which at Washington and throughout the country is of the chief weight, and it is deserving of more exhaustive examination than it has hitherto received from the advocates of Mr. Sumner's bill, which is confessedly more feasible and more consistent with sound financial principles than almost any method of resumption heretofore submitted to Congress.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF CHARTER REFORM.

The old device of "locking the stable door when the horse is stolen," has been surpassed by certain ambitious reformers of our city charter. These gentlemen, whose prolific genius for compiling new municipal systems of organic law has signalized itself in the newspapers during the past three or four months, have almost unanimously agreed to lock every door but the right one. Some twenty millions of dollars have been stolen from this city by a clique of officials who had made a mutual compact, as firm as that of the Grecian brigands and not much more honest. Almost every member of this brotherhood has grown suddenly rich and was virtually irresponsible. This ring has been broken up, and the great object of the new charter is to prevent any new compact of a similar sort for all time to come. Instead of directing their energies to this practical end, and making everything else subordinate thereto, our charter-makers have confused themselves and bewildered the public by the multitude of their projected innovations and even the best of the whole, the charter of the Seventy, has been pronounced to be incapable of practical operation, without giving large discretionary powers and irresponsible prerogatives to a few officials which it is the very object of the people and their fixed determination to do away with forever. The new charter of the Seventy has thus fallen into disfavor, and one of its assailants has complimented it with a classical but too severe epithet, as a *Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ad emptum*.

The friends of this moribund document are sanguine, however, in their hopes of resuscitating it. They have been very busy in the Legislature during the past three days discussing and amending it. Their timidity and lack of a clear, definite comprehensive purpose does not promise much success. After the recess their labors will doubtless be renewed. With what final result remains to be seen. A second and numerous class of influential reformers have been all along in favor of amending the existing charter by wholesome changes, and have dreaded the consequences of throwing the whole government into chaos for months to come by doubtful and sweeping changes. As in repairing his ship which has sprung a dangerous leak, the wise mariner, especially in threatening weather, pulls to pieces no more of the fabric than is needful to get at the seat of disaster and to make it sound and whole, so neither do these reformers think it needful to tear the vessel of state all to pieces to get at

a leak in one spot. It is impossible to deny that there is some plausibility in these principles, whatever we may think of the methods in which they may be practically applied. Various schemes will doubtless make their appearance for this purpose in the Legislature at Albany. The first was offered on Wednesday by Mr. Mackay, who took the precaution to say that he was not committed for or against the bill. It is reputed to be the work of Messrs. Clinton and Lawrence, and embraces the following with other amendments. First, full publicity is to be given to all the proceedings of the city government by publication in five daily papers having the largest circulation. The same frequent and full publicity is not provided for the financial doings of the government. This is a defect calling for amendment. The people demand and will insist upon a weekly and monthly exhibit of all cash in hand, all receipts and expenditures, all bonds issued and redeemed, all contracts made, expenses incurred, and appropriations authorized. No government can stand which refuses this. Such an arrangement would by itself have precluded much of that tampering with the Treasury which will long impart to the city annals of 1870 and 1871 an unsavory memory.

Another arrangement with the same object in view is that the fees of office are to be the property of the city and not of the officers who collect them. All moneys received are to be deposited in bank or in a Trust Company the same day. Any tax-payer may obtain a copy of any book, account or paper kept by heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus. All books and accounts are to be open to the inspection of any tax-payer, subject to reasonable rules and regulations. Every year the Comptroller is required to publish his annual report, two months before each charter election, containing a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year, the sources of city revenue, appropriations made and the amounts of money expended and borrowed. The Comptroller is to be the head of the department of Finance. He is to be elected for two years, and is responsible both to the people and to the Mayor.

To give unity to the system of the Government, the whole executive power is placed in the hands of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen who are elected for two years, and have the power to remove any head of a department. The Board of Assistant Aldermen have the power to impeach all city officials except the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel. The Police Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, as are also the Comptroller of Public Works, the Fire Commissioners, the Heads of the Departments of Charities and Corrections, of Buildings, and of Docks. The Police Commissioners, for what reason does not appear, are not to be appointed, but must be elected by the people. The elections are to be held on the first Tuesday of April, and after this year's present officers retire, their successors are to take office on the first Tuesday in May every year.

We have been thus precise in analyzing this latest reform document, notwithstanding its defects, because it indicates the new direction just being given to the agitation about the new charter. Its excellencies are as obvious as its defects. And both will contribute to suggest appropriate remedies for the maladies which have been so long the scandal and disgrace of our city government. Its chief merit is the publicity which it enforces, and the concentration of responsibility in a few officers, whose doings can always be investigated by the press and the people. Moreover, it proposes to do away with the fees of all city officers, including, we presume, the Chamberlain. This officer has been paid a large percentage on all sums passing through his hands, and until lately he has also put into his own pocket the interest

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allowed by the banks on the city deposits. The prodigious sums on which fees have been paid by the city, the county, and by individuals, may be inferred from the following report, contained in the evidence of the Chamberlain Mr. Francis A. Palmer, before the Committee of the State Senate this week:

By chapter 623, Laws of 1866, the Chamberlain is authorized to designate the depositories for the City and County funds. The interest which has accrued on such funds, and not yet paid over by the depositories, is as follows:

ON THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1871.		FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1872.	
National Broadway Bank...	\$31,556 36	National Broadway Bank...	\$14,595 27
Tenth National Bank.....	3,227 00	Tenth National Bank.....	3,227 36
National Park Bank.....	109 59	National Park Bank.....	1,696 63
Union Trust Co.....	849 32	Union Trust Co.....	849 32
Total	\$35,742 27	Total.....	\$30,368 58

A more adequate idea of the magnitude of the sums passing through the Chamberlain's office can be obtained from the following summary of receipts and expenditures for the past eleven years:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY TREASURER FROM 1861 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTY ACCOUNT.		CITY ACCOUNT.	
Year.	Receipts. Expenditures.	Year.	Receipts. Expenditures.
1861...	\$13,091,342 78 \$12,792,766 98	1861...	\$23,524,438 25 \$20,653,294 72
1862...	11,851,162 00 11,740,285 24	1862...	18,850,155 94 19,954,467 60
1863...	16,060,972 40 15,979,707 40	1863...	21,976,140 05 22,048,409 54
1864...	24,271,625 66 24,610,716 28	1864...	24,273,532 44 24,411,729 96
1865...	24,008,787 06 23,903,472 49	1865...	30,582,876 63 28,617,710 38
1866...	19,069,296 84 19,138,118 10	1866...	26,169,966 57 27,355,324 93
1867...	24,883,765 61 25,327,680 76	1867...	35,630,626 99 34,546,439 92
1868...	33,809,589 77 34,773,232 96	1868...	35,393,933 75 36,580,665 08
1869...	31,253,063 58 32,793,682 75	1869...	54,451,010 09 53,603,936 67
1870...	41,011,184 80 36,565,132 98	1870...	67,386,756 24 71,181,165 97
1871...	34,810,045 10 34,758,782 20	1871...	63,932,316 16 58,346,638 94
Total	\$374,132,925 60 \$372,389,578 14	Total	\$402,180,753 11 \$397,399,693 71

RECAPITULATION.	
County account, eleven years.	Receipts. Expenditures.
County account, eleven years.....	\$374,132,925 60 \$372,389,578 14
City account, eleven years.....	402,180,753 11 397,399,693 71
Total	\$676,313,678 71 \$669,789,271 85
Balance on hand.....	6,524,406 86

The office of the Chamberlain was first organized, many years ago, when the business requiring his attention was limited and the fees in the aggregate inconsiderable. Now, however, the prodigious growth of our metropolis in wealth and population, necessitates a change which ought long ago to have been made and cannot now be deferred. Among the minor amendments to the charter on which the legislature, in its present temper, will be likely to insist is the repeal or modification of the clause authorising sectarian school appropriations; the abolition of the distinction between the city and county governments; the forbidding of all secret meetings of the Common Council; the express limitation of the power of the Comptroller, or of any board to audit and pay claims against the city. If these and a few other much canvassed reforms can be better secured by the amendment of our existing charter than by the construction of one entirely new, many dangers, incident to sweeping and fundamental innovations will doubtless be avoided; the anticipation of which is producing in some quarters no small concern. At any rate the urging of such practical reforms promises better results than the tormenting analysis and vague discussion of a multitude of perplexing speculative schemes of government which have no counterpart in the municipal polity of any city in the civilized world.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

There has not been a month for some time past in which the reports of railroad earnings were so generally favorable as in January just past. It will be seen, by reference to the table below, that every road embraced in the list shows an increase in earnings of greater or less importance, compared with January, 1871. Some roads which have usually appeared in our monthly tables will be missed this month, chiefly the Union Pacific and Ohio and Mississippi; the former road has been so badly blockaded with snow as to make any definite return of earnings and expenses impracticable, and the Ohio and Mississippi has not published its earnings for several months past.

One of the most remarkable features in the statement of January earnings is the large increase in the Central Pacific traffic, notwithstanding the almost complete annihilation of through traffic by the snow blockade on its connecting Eastern line. This development of strength in local business will certainly take many by surprise, as it had undoubtedly been supposed that the Central Pacific was largely dependent upon its through traffic. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern earnings exceed those of January, 1871, by over \$200,000, though the increase was at first semi-officially announced at about \$140,000, as we published it last week.

We have just received the earnings of the North Missouri railroad for the last four months of 1871, as follows: September, \$244,338; October, \$298,641; November, \$279,508; December, \$244,065.

Taken altogether, the January earnings must be considered quite favorable, and therefore encouraging to the holders of stocks, so far as the prospect of dividends is concerned, though as to future prices, the stock market is seldom controlled by the actual condition of the railroads.

There has been an attempt made for several months past by another newspaper, to anticipate our regular monthly statements of earnings, by estimating the receipts of a number of roads before their returns are in, and thus compile a tabular statement which they procure to be copied by other papers. This matter would be quite unimportant, except that they have on different occasions directly cast reflections upon our statements of earnings, and endeavored to give the impression that they are wrong. We have but one word to say in this regard to the readers of the CHRONICLE—that we shall pursue the same course in the future as in the past, and spare neither labor nor expense to furnish the most correct and most complete information in regard to railroads; if the earnings of any month are partly estimated, they will be so stated as *approximate earnings*; and if any mistake should occur for a single week, we shall hasten to correct it in our next issue. Railroad earnings have been published in the CHRONICLE for six years past, and it is not proposed to discontinue them, but to enlarge and improve this department of the paper. We could point out mistakes enough in the statements of our cotemporary, but do not consider that to be a part of the business of publishing the CHRONICLE.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

	1872. Earnings.	1871. Earnings.	In- crease.	De- crease.
Central Pacific.....	\$634,480	\$536,498	\$97,982	.....
Chicago & Alton.....	374,316	353,325	19,681	.....
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind.....	327,538	270,149	57,389	.....
Illinois Central.....	642,466	618,065	24,401	.....
Lake Shore & Mich. S.....	1,276,150	1,074,066	202,084	.....
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	152,577	130,813	21,694	.....
Michigan Central.....	505,586	418,735	86,851	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	460,985	396,760	64,225	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	234,319	231,990	2,329	.....
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	173,707	136,218	47,489	.....
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.....	*161,668	143,468	18,200	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	439,780	365,174	74,606	.....
Western Union.....	60,397	44,235	16,162	.....
Total.....	\$5,461,969	\$4,709,496	\$752,473	.....

*Approximate.

THE POSITION OF BREADSTUFFS.

It is now a little more than a year since Paris surrendered to the Germans, and this period has been an extremely unsatisfactory one to the trade in Breadstuffs. So much was anticipated from that event, that it was natural the disappointment should show its effect on prices, even had the close of the war been followed by an immediate and complete peace, but succeeded as it was by a civil contest in France, and a long struggle to overthrow the anarchy of the Commune, there was a material decline in breadstuffs, and speculative holders of flour and wheat experienced severe losses. Speculation revived somewhat when it became apparent that the wheat crop of Great Britain would

prove deficient. But the only result thus far, is a large and burdensome accumulation of stocks, which have been carried at great expense and some loss, with dull markets and uncertain prices. Holders are therefore very anxiously considering what is the present position and future prospects of the markets.

The crops of Winter wheat—red, amber, and white—on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Mississippi Valley for the year 1871, were exceedingly good—the quality and condition excellent, and the yield large. The yield on the Pacific Coast was somewhat deficient in quantity, though of good quality; the same remark applies to the crop of spring wheat, which however was late, so that before it could be marketed, the new crop of winter wheat had been exported in large quantities to the Continent, where the yield had been largely deficient, and where an important advance had taken place. This course of the Continental markets—the unusual circumstance that Germany and France were importing instead of exporting wheat—stimulated speculation in Great Britain and the United States, and otherwise contributed to a state of affairs under which our wheat markets have been struggling ever since. England, somewhat alarmed, put forth prodigious efforts to secure supplies, and the consequence was prices were advanced in the face of increasing supplies, with latterly a corresponding diminution of demand. On the belief, however, that the supply is really deficient prices have been maintained with much firmness in our markets; but stocks in store have not materially diminished, and in view of all the circumstances, the future of prices is involved in much doubt. Let us look for a moment at the question of supply. The following will show the approximate stocks of wheat in the leading markets of the world, on the first of January, for two years:

	1871. bush.	1872. bush.
Leading markets of United States.....	10,243,000	10,844,000
London.....	2,962,000	4,609,000
Liverpool.....	2,906,000	4,108,000
Glasgow.....	2,182,000	2,077,000
Other British ports.....	2,640,400	4,232,300
France.....	*8,000,000	12,021,500
Germany and Holland.....	*2,000,000	*3,300,000
Odessa.....	4,000,000	6,500,000
Afloat for Great Britain.....	13,300,000	6,200,000
Total bushels.....	48,223,400	51,593,800

* Estimated.

It will be seen that the visible supply of wheat at the principal markets at the beginning of this year was about 7 per cent larger than at the corresponding period last year. As respects the future there are fewer bases of speculation than one year ago. Then there was a general looking forward to a large demand from France when the armies which were on her soil should be withdrawn and peace restored; it was anticipated that there would be a considerable deficiency in the supplies of that country. This did not prove of much benefit to holders, till a deficiency became apparent in the new crops of Germany, France and England. Now there is nothing of this sort to stimulate speculation. And yet it seems probable that the quantity to come from the hands of growers in the next five or six months will be much smaller than in the corresponding period last year. The crop of winter wheat was very freely marketed soon after it was gathered, while the receipts of spring wheat have been for a long time on so small a scale as to leave little doubt that the crop was really smaller than last year. The deliveries of English farmers show a marked falling off. Then again the consumption is large. The mechanics and laboring people are well employed at higher wages, and they can afford to purchase food. If the expectation of a falling off in the quantity to be marketed should be realized, the large supply in sight would afford no serious obstacle to the maintenance of prices, but it must be confessed that the process of reducing stocks is not one favorable to any decided advance.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TONNAGE BOUNTIES.—The plan of paying tonnage bounties suggested by Mr. Boutwell in his recent speech before the House Committee on Commerce, does not commend itself to the approval of those practically acquainted with the condition and requirements of our merchant marine, since aside from the principle involved, it would require the payment of not less than fifty millions of dollars from the National Treasury to ship-builders, and yet the end desired would not be reached. For ocean steamships alone he proposes to pay ten dollars per ton a year for five years, on an aggregate of five hundred thousand tons; there is also proposed a bounty of eight dollars a ton on sailing vessels of not less than four hundred tons burden, and six dollars per ton on vessels of not less than one hundred tons burden, besides indirect bounties to fishing vessels. But the weakest point in this plan is that even after these bounties are paid the cost of vessels built here is so much greater than those built on the Clyde, that the payment by Government does not cover a fair interest on the extra cost.

NEW POSTAL REGULATION.—Advices from Washington report that the Postmaster General has issued a circular to each Postmaster, asking the public to superscribe the name of the county as well as of the post-office and State upon their letters or other mail matter. This is rendered necessary by the great increase in number of post-offices, many of which have names that are easily mistaken for those of other post-offices during the rapid process of assorting at the various distributing offices. The request applies more especially to letters addressed to unimportant places, and, if complied with by the public, will avoid many of the mistakes and delays which now occur.

ANOTHER TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.—By a recent mail we learn that a new company has been organized and registered in London for the purpose of laying another cable between British and American shores. The prospectus of the enterprise announces the determination of the company to fix the tariff on messages at the very moderate rate of twenty shillings sterling for ten words, or about fifty cents per word. It is to be hoped that this new enterprise will be carried forward, and the experiment tried. Undoubtedly, with lower rates, the volume of telegraphic correspondence would be vastly increased, and the only question to be decided is whether the capacity of a cable is such as to permit it to do business enough to pay expenses and interest when making so low a charge. Beyond a doubt, present rates are extortionate, and we shall be glad to see some opposition which will force a reduction. But whether the low figures proposed are possible, we think is somewhat questionable.

CONGRESS AND THE RAILROADS.—Several bills are now pending in Congress, granting charters for railroads in different parts of the country. We cannot but think that the policy involved in the consideration of these bills is a mischievous one. By them Congress is assuming the exercise of powers and prerogatives which have heretofore been supposed to belong exclusively to the government of the several States. The disposition to assume such authority is still further shown by the resolutions submitted a short time since by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, instructing that committee to ascertain "whether the commerce among the several States is injuriously affected by any inadequacy in the present means of land transportation, or by any combination or monopoly in the control or ownership thereof, or by means of any excessive or inequitable rates of freight or fare charged by common carriers, or by means of other burdens or restraints imposed on such commerce by carriers." This is apparently a definite proposition that Congress should take active measures of interference with the several States in matters pertaining to the management and control of their respective railroad systems. We do not care to argue the question of constitutional authority for such legislation; whether the authority exists or not, the exercise of it is, we think, unwise. For a long series of years this species of legislation has been left to the States. Thus our entire railroad system has been built up. Bad laws and imperfect laws may have been passed, but what reason have we to suppose that any more enlightened policy will be the result of Congressional interference? Besides, the States are getting jealous of encroachments, and the people are becoming unwilling that any more power should be centered at Washington; they see that our railroads, even now, are a very fruitful source of corruption. Their power is somewhat scattered by being

compelled to apply to different legislative bodies. But let them all be required to make Congress the source of their corporate life, and we can easily imagine the corrupt political influence they could exert.

STREET PARADES.—The bill now pending in the Legislature, relating to processions through the streets of cities, other than those of the National Guard, the Fire Department, and the police force, is designed to remedy a grave abuse which has too long been tolerated by the law-making power. It prohibits all religious demonstrations, or society, association, or company parades, through any street or avenue of any city of the State, unless due notice of time, object and route, shall have been given beforehand to the public authorities, and a written consent obtained—in which case a police escort is to be furnished to protect persons and property, and maintain public order. The bill also prohibits Sunday parades of all kinds, other than funerals, and when it is necessary to bury the dead on Sunday there is to be no discharge of fire-arms, no music, or other disturbing noise. Every person participating in any violation of the provisions of the act is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. The bill is one which, so far as its purpose is concerned, commends itself to the popular approval as calculated to effect, if properly enforced, a great and needed reform. It would be necessary that the city authorities should exercise a wise discrimination, and, while permitting all orderly and peaceable parades, confine the same within proper limits. It would, we think, be an advantage to amend the bill so as to prohibit civic processions of any kind below Fourteenth street, thus protecting the business community from the vexatious interruptions which they suffer so many times each year from public parades. There may, perhaps, be no good reason why peaceable and well-disposed persons should be denied this privilege, if they desire it, on proper occasions; but there is every reason why the city should not be surrendered to an endless procession of societies, stopping the ordinary course of business for five or six hours, and causing losses and annoyance to the entire community, by closing the streets, and cutting off all communication between the east and west sides of the town.

THE GENERAL ORDER SYSTEM.—The order from the President to Secretary Boutwell and Collector Arthur, directing them to prepare some substitute for the General Order System, was received with very general approval among merchants and importers, and no little interest is felt as to the probable changes which will be made. The ocean steamship companies have manifested especial interest in the contemplated reforms, and a memorial signed by the agents and representatives of all the companies has been forwarded to Washington, asking "that the Secretary of the Treasury will not approve any reorganization of the system other than one which makes the business completely free to all bonded warehouses of the third class." This request seems to be entirely just and reasonable. As long as the General Order business is allowed to remain a monopoly in the hands of private individuals, whoever they may be, it will always remain a source of "jobbing" and oppression. If the owners of vessels, on the other hand, are allowed to designate into what warehouses their unclaimed goods shall go, they will be able to make reasonable bargains with responsible warehousemen. The merchants would thus be protected against overcharging for handling and storage, for the reason that ship owners would find it to their advantage, as carriers, to look after the interests of their customers in every particular.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 8th of February, 1872. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
South Carolina—Greenville.....	The National Bank of Greenville.....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved.
Ohio—Defiance.....	The Defiance National Bank.....	The Merchants' National Bank of New York, approved.
Illinois—Dixon.....	The Dixon National Bank.....	The National Bank of Commerce, Chicago, approved in addition to the Ninth National Bank of New York.
Indiana—Liberty.....	The First National Bank.....	The Third National Bank of Cincinnati, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks organized since the 8th instant, viz.:

Official No. 1,984—The Mokomis National Bank, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$50,000;

paid in capital, \$35,000. John H. Beatty, President; Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 9, 1872.
1,935—The National Bank of Greenville, South Carolina. Authorized capital, \$80,000; paid in capital, \$40,000. Hamlin Baatie, President; Jno. J. Blackwood, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 14, 1872.
1,937—The Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana. Authorized capital, \$500,000; paid in capital, \$408,896 66. E. H. Sumner, President; Charles Faurie, Jr., Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 15, 1872.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—The market for American securities closed steady with some recovery in prices.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4
" account.....	92 1/2	91 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
" old, 1865.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
" old, 1867.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. 10-40s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
New loan, 5s.....	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were.

Frankfurt.....	95 1/2	9 1/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closes quiet, red western wheat having shown a decline of 1d; red winter do. an advance of 1d, and corn a decline of 3d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Wheat (No. 2 R'd W'n. sp).....	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
" (Red Winter).....	11 8	11 8	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9
" (California White).....	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5
Corn (W'm'd. new, quarter).....	29 9	29 9	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6
Barley (Canadian).....	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Peas (Canadian).....	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Bacon has declined 3d, and cheese has advanced 1s. since last Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (extra pr. mess) n. p. cte.	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
Pork (W'n. pr. mess) n. p. bbl.	58 6	59 0	59 0	58 6	58 6	58 6
Bacon (Cum. cut).....	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 9	32 9	32 9
Lard (American).....	44 9	44 9	44 9	44 9	44 9	44 9
Cheese (Amer'n fine).....	69 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—The only change in prices is a decline of 3d in tallow.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
" (fine pale).....	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Petroleum (refined).....	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
" (spirits).....	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Tallow (American).....	44 6	44 0	44 3	44 3	44 3	44 3

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Lined oil closes 10s. higher than last Friday; other prices unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl.).....	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0
Lins'd (Calcutta).....	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std).....	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Sperm oil.....	95 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Whale oil.....	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0
Lins'd oil.....	33 0	33 0	33 10	33 10	33 10	33 10

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods and a decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,560,475 this week against \$9,596,123 last week, and \$9,954,455 the previous week. The exports are \$4,039,357 this week, against \$5,308,173 last week and \$4,499,122 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 7,898 bales, against 7,874 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Feb. 9, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 10.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods.....	\$1,937,580	\$2,936,004	\$3,502,786	\$4,283,566
General merchandise.....	2,738,248	3,439,481	4,120,012	3,276,909
Total for the week..	\$4,625,828	\$6,375,485	\$7,622,798	\$7,560,475
Previously reported....	20,586,534	20,295,335	25,588,906	39,430,124
Since Jan. 1.....	\$35,312,362	\$36,670,820	\$33,211,704	\$46,990,599

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending February 13:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week.....	\$3,228,065	\$2,247,559	\$4,281,530	\$4,089,357
Previously reported.....	17,487,506	18,136,556	26,068,147	24,988,644

Since Jan. 1..... \$20,665,571 \$20,384,115 \$30,349,677 \$28,423,001

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending February 10, 1872:

Feb. 6—Str. Thuringia, London— Silver coin.....	\$15,000	Liverpool— Gold bars.....	\$4,550
Feb. 7—Str. China, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	55,018	Silver bars.....	2,750
Mexican dollars.....	1,794	Feb. 10—Str. Tybee, Porto Plata— American silver coin.....	900

Total for the week..... \$80,012
Previously reported..... 1,540,301

Total since Jan. 1, 1872.....	\$1,620,313	Same time in.....	\$3,466,816
1871.....	\$4,310,673	1867.....	3,568,168
1870.....	3,674,414	1866.....	3,817,103
1869.....	4,211,332	1865.....	
1868.....	8,793,388		

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Feb. 5—Str. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz— Silver.....	\$4,000	Feb. 5—Bark Pallas, Belize— Gold.....	\$2,300
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Total for the week..... \$6,300
Previously reported..... 107,189

Total since January 1, 1872.....	\$113,489	Same time in.....	\$261,280
1871.....	\$275,649	1867.....	59,564
1870.....	2,271,620	1866.....	
1869.....	1,630,362	1865.....	

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	(Bal. in Treasury— Coin, Currency.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
April 15.....	355,662,500	15,927,500	371,590,000		
April 22.....	355,369,450	15,716,500	371,085,950		
April 29.....	355,757,600	15,716,500	371,474,100		
May 6.....	356,191,000	15,896,500	372,087,500	103,450,000	8,389,000
May 13.....	356,942,700	15,816,000	372,758,700	98,781,000	9,412,000
May 20.....	357,124,700	15,716,500	372,841,200	95,985,674	6,377,611
May 27.....	357,207,250	15,716,500	372,923,750		
June 3.....	358,527,950	15,765,500	374,293,450		
June 10.....	358,579,400	15,712,500	374,291,900	89,580,000	5,294,879
June 17.....	358,943,400	15,916,500	374,859,900	90,945,000	3,750,000
June 24.....	359,437,550	15,866,500	375,304,050		
July 1.....	359,885,550	15,866,500	375,752,149		
July 8.....	360,073,550	15,791,500	375,865,050	88,591,000	3,630,000
July 15.....	360,057,400	15,816,500	375,873,900	85,735,000	3,207,000
July 22.....	361,760,550	15,766,500	377,527,050		
Aug. 5.....	362,069,350	15,766,500	377,835,850	86,650,000	6,332,000
Aug. 12.....	362,725,000	15,716,500	378,441,500		
Aug. 19.....	363,286,300	15,691,500	378,977,800	90,376,000	4,524,000
Aug. 26.....	363,490,600	15,691,500	379,182,100		
Sept. 2.....	364,153,000	15,691,500	379,844,500	94,658,545	7,874,984
Sept. 9.....	364,599,700	15,569,500	380,169,200	95,080,070	4,308,400
Sept. 16.....	366,067,450	15,401,500	381,468,950	95,933,973	6,015,335
Sept. 23.....	365,389,900	15,519,400	380,909,300	95,544,034	8,309,611
Sept. 30.....	365,940,350	15,655,500	381,595,850		
Oct. 7.....	366,205,800	15,519,500	381,725,300	93,045,223	8,546,892
Oct. 14.....	366,368,650	15,619,500	381,988,150	94,164,227	9,764,436
Oct. 21.....	366,910,050	15,569,500	382,479,550	97,086,115	7,621,365
Oct. 28.....	369,393,350	15,714,900	385,108,250		
Nov. 4.....	367,702,450	15,279,000	382,981,450	95,242,490	6,022,725
Nov. 11.....	367,945,950	15,279,000	383,224,950	93,061,448	6,576,968
Nov. 18.....	368,288,200	15,278,000	383,566,200	92,756,575	7,055,507
Dec. 2.....	368,605,700	15,229,000	383,834,700		
Dec. 9.....	369,044,000	15,229,000	384,273,000	103,076,290	8,642,062
Dec. 16.....	369,534,500	15,249,000	384,783,500	108,393,919	8,125,171
Dec. 23.....	369,632,500	15,249,000	384,881,500		
Jan. 6.....	370,787,900	15,351,000	386,138,900		
Jan. 13.....	370,452,400	15,351,000	385,803,400	103,248,419	12,156,056
Jan. 20.....	370,680,400	15,331,000	386,011,400	103,977,000	10,943,000
Jan. 27.....	371,327,550	15,381,000	386,708,550	105,549,177	10,464,899
Feb. 3.....	371,451,950	15,398,000	386,849,950		
Feb. 10.....	371,788,950	15,378,000	387,166,950	106,001,620	12,204,665

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Notes in Circulation.	Fractional Currency— Received. Distributed.	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
April 15.....	313,773,841	672,500	445,442
April 22.....	314,155,420	742,000	732,000
April 29.....	315,034,590	722,000	685,396
May 6.....	314,972,440	559,500	461,520
May 13.....	315,370,645	564,000	394,909
May 20.....	315,808,453	620,500	873,746
May 27.....	316,316,893	588,000	502,273
June 3.....	316,746,023	459,000	602,206
June 10.....	317,071,973	660,000	574,065
June 17.....	316,923,094	626,500	453,000
June 24.....	319,140,584	634,500	1,021,800
July 1.....	317,476,919	490,000	142,179
July 8.....	317,587,069	100,000	535,592
July 15.....	318,024,049	326,000	693,500
July 22.....	318,761,729	353,500	649,766
July 29.....	319,384,679	245,300	715,104
Aug. 5.....	320,374,864	325,800	625,733
Aug. 12.....	320,816,919	375,000	589,167
Aug. 19.....	321,519,919	445,500	736,893
Aug. 26.....	322,019,880	490,000	545,000
Sept. 2.....	321,750,225	502,500	555,800
Sept. 9.....	322,068,085	508,500	775,825
Sept. 16.....	322,489,245	598,000	763,603
Sept. 23.....	323,056,375	256,500	462,200
Sept. 30.....	323,259,270	780,300	902,200
Oct. 7.....	323,519,680	864,400	535,800
Oct. 14.....	323,988,822	866,500	501,969
Oct. 21.....	324,526,632	897,300	1,070,100
Oct. 28.....			

Nov. 4.....	324,722,827	853,600	348,300	1,408,500
Nov. 11.....	324,946,862	774,300	819,000	1,168,000
Nov. 18.....	325,894,497	780,200	551,449	284,756
Nov. 25.....	325,635,600	786,600	505,795	1,071,607
Dec. 2.....	326,004,550	655,500	378,600	789,896
Dec. 9.....	326,773,456	766,100	991,703	2,522,423
Dec. 16.....	329,265,566	758,600	339,400	2,300,000
Dec. 23.....	327,578,688			
Jan. 6.....	328,183,118	379,300	505,000	1,499,500
Jan. 13.....	328,749,581	757,500	832,000	678,500
Jan. 20.....	328,999,311	761,700	544,300	296,500
Jan. 27.....	329,218,991		386,000	547,000
Feb. 3.....	329,606,751	841,000	382,786	932,682
Feb. 10.....	329,945,201	606,000	1,080,500	784,400

New York Canals—Extract from the Report of the Auditor.—The following exhibit shows the entire amount of revenues from all sources other than taxation of all the canals of the State, for the two last fiscal years. The expenditures and payments are also given:

	1870.	1871.
Receipts from tolls, etc.....	\$3,107,138 90	\$2,842,934 94
Payments to superintendents and repair contractors.....	1,346,262 71	1,280,969 62
Payments by Canal Commissioners for repairs.....	421,455 37	185,697 52
Payments to collectors and their assistants and weigh masters.....	104,406 39	103,096 61
Refunding tolls, salaries of officers, etc.....	73,421 45	88,851 19
Advanced by deposit banks or reserved for ordinary repairs prior to September 30.....	591,528 23	302,344 01
Total expenses for year.....	\$2,537,164 29	\$1,860,961 25
Net receipts.....	569,974 61	981,983 68

This statement shows a falling off in the toll receipts of the last fiscal year as compared with those of 1870, of \$264,588 96; but included in the receipts for tolls in 1870 (which has reference to the fiscal year from October 1, 1869, to September 30, 1870), and the collection of tolls at the higher rates then in force, from and including September to the close of navigation in 1869, it being about three-sevenths of a year's collections, which accounts for the excess of tolls for 1870 over those received in 1871. There is quite a gain in the net receipts owing to the large decrease in the cost of maintaining and repairing the canals, viz.:

Decrease in expenditures.....	\$676,203 03
Less decrease in receipts.....	264,588 96
Increase in net receipts.....	\$411,614 07

The repair trust fund is composed of deposits made by repair contractors, to secure the faithful performance of their several contracts.

The balance of this fund on hand, as per last report, was..... \$36,836 01
Interest on same during the year..... 1,636 84

Balance September 30, 1871..... \$38,482 65

Estimating the surplus earnings of the canals by the results of the season of navigation just closed, they will suffice to discharge the entire debt charged upon them by April 1, 1886. With a wise management of the canal revenues, it is believed that there need be no falling off in the annual contribution to this object; and if the Legislature and the administrative and financial canal officers co-operate to accomplish the payment of the debt, there can be but little doubt it will be extinguished by the day named.

—The attention of our readers is called to the card of the City Bank of London, which appears in our advertising columns on the second Saturday of each month. The annual meeting of shareholders of this bank was held in London, January 16th ultimo, and the following is an extract from the report then submitted: "Herewith are submitted, for the half-year ending 31st December last, statements of 'Liabilities and Assets' and 'Profit and Loss,' showing that, after providing for interest on current and deposit accounts and for bad and doubtful debts, the gross profits, including £1,894 5s. 7d. brought forward from preceding half-year, amount to £52,496 5s. 7d. Provision therefrom having been made for current expenses and rebate on discounted bills not yet due, the directors declare a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, add £5,000 to the reserve fund, which now is £110,000, and carry forward £1,837 7s. 5d. to the new account." American accounts are invited and travelers' credits issued.

—There has been of late a continued demand for the six per cent bonds of the older and well-established railroad lines, to take the place of the government sixes which are being called in. The Central Pacific bonds, now command a premium, and the Chesapeake and Ohio sixes, negotiated by Messrs. Fisk and Hatch, who originally placed the Central Pacific's, are prominent, on account of the magnitude of the enterprise and the responsible character of the parties engaged in it.

—In our last issue the price of Logansport, Crawfordville and Southwestern railroad bonds was erroneously given in the advertisement as 92½; instead of 95, to which the price had previously been advanced, as noticed in our editorial items. The price on page 183 was correctly quoted at 95.

—Attention is directed to the card of "A Director," in our advertising columns, in regard to the recent action of the Board of Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company in issuing new stock. An act was passed in the Legislature of Missouri, in 1869, authorizing the directors of the road to make such an issue, to provide for indebtedness to the State, and put the road in good working order, &c.

—The Sterling Fire Insurance Company has declared their semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of government tax, payable on the 19th inst.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT
BONDS,BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$1,000, \$500 AND \$100,
can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal
banks and bankers throughout the United States.The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the
fact, that, although they have been but a short time on the market,
they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for
sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight Per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s), recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1872.

—We recommend as a safe investment the SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. COMPANY interest payable in gold coin May and November; denominations, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Present price 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, interest six per cent, gold, January and July; denominations, \$1,000; at the current market price.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at 4 per cent) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

HARVEY FISK.

FISK & HATCH.

A. S. HATCH.

5 Nassau street.

—MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine Street offer for sale the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, free of Government tax. Interest payable in New York, April and October, coupons registered.

236 miles of the road are now completed and running, earning the interest on the whole issue, which is also secured by a Land Grant of Eleven Hundred and Sixty Thousand acres of Lumber Land in the State of Michigan, worth from Ten to Twelve Mil-

lion Dollars. The land is now selling rapidly at an average price of \$15 per acre, and the proceeds invested in the repurchase of the Bonds.

Less than half a million of the whole issue of Eight Millions remains unsold and the price has been advanced to 96 per cent. and accrued interest.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
32 Wall street, N. Y.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco, and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any city bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City, and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Cleveland & Pittsburg Guar.....	7	Mch. 1.	Feb. 15 to Mch. 2.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	5	Mch. 15.	Feb. 17.
Salem & Lowell.....	75 cts.	Feb. 15.	
Banks.			
Harlem.....	4	Mch. 1.	Feb. 19 to Mch. 1.
Insurance.			
Sterling Fire.....	5	Feb. 19.	
Miscellaneous.			
Pittsburg & Boston Mining Co.....	\$5	on dem.	
Adams Express.....	\$2	Mch. 4.	Feb. 21 to Mch. 5.
Brevort Petroleum Co.....	20 cts.	Feb. 24.	Feb. 17 to Feb. 34.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Money Market.—The money market has been tolerably steady during most of the week at 6@7 per cent, with some exceptions to Government bond dealers at 5 per cent. Yesterday, however, there was a slight hardening tendency and more inquiry for loans on time, in consequence of the fears which have existed that an attempt may soon be made to lock up legal tenders in order to create an artificial stringency in money. If a party has been formed to manipulate the market in this manner, their operations have certainly been conducted with caution, and no definite information is yet obtainable as to their proceedings. To-day business was generally done at 6@7 per cent.

The news from London is favorable, inasmuch as the bank rate remains unchanged, although many supposed that it would be advanced on Thursday, as there was a decrease of £302,000 in the bullion reserve.

The Clearing House Association of this city has passed the following resolution to facilitate the business of their daily settlements, viz.:

"Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington on this subject; and should any legislation be required, with the proper committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, for relief from the risks and inconveniences, by the passage of a bill permitting the banks of this city to make special deposits of legal-tender notes in the Sub-Treasury, on which the Sub-Treasurer shall issue certificates of the denominations of \$5,000 and \$10,000 said certificates to count as money the same as legal-tender notes, to be without interest, payable on demand, and to be used by banks in the settlement of daily balances at the Clearing House, and for payment into the Sub-Treasury."

The last bank statement showed a further decrease of \$2,677,400 in the excess above legal reserve, and a further decrease in specie. The liabilities stood at \$249,181,200, and the total reserve at \$67,888,400, being \$5,593,100 in excess of 25 per cent of the liabilities.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1871 and 1870:

	1872.		Differences.	1871.		1870.
	Feb. 3.	Feb. 10.		Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.	
Loans and dis.....	\$282,610,400	\$235,422,200	Inc. \$2,311,800	\$271,271,345	\$265,364,682	
Specie.....	23,986,100	21,272,300	Dec. 2,713,800	25,680,714	38,072,184	
Circulation.....	28,318,200	28,161,700	Dec. 156,500	31,799,161	33,708,572	
Net deposits.....	231,996,200	221,019,500	Inc. 10,976,700	214,060,875	218,192,740	
Legal Tenders.....	46,565,800	46,616,100	Inc. 50,300	55,773,282	56,908,000	

For commercial paper there has not been quite as much demand, and there is also rather more paper offering, so that rates are about ½ per cent higher, the quotation for first-class endorsed notes being 7½ to 8 per cent.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Feb. 10, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
New York	\$5,000,000	\$1,251,500	\$1,010,000	\$399,500	\$9,877,800	\$1,051,500
Manhattan Co.	2,000,000	5,565,500	418,700	97,000	3,877,900	1,051,400
Merchants	3,000,000	1,799,800	1,778,000	984,000	5,346,900	1,209,100
Mechanics	2,000,000	5,760,000	492,700	95,800	4,769,000	78,300
Union	1,500,000	5,160,700	543,000	494,000	2,964,000	614,900
America	3,000,000	5,108,500	1,521,900	1,300	5,818,700	905,400
Phoenix	1,800,000	4,212,600	65,000	502,500	3,031,400	534,700
City	1,000,000	5,874,400	757,100	4,811,600	329,000	614,900
Traders	1,700,000	3,216,300	61,600	757,600	1,751,200	261,500
Fulton	625,000	1,925,300	220,100	.....	1,686,300	658,400
Chemical	300,000	5,504,700	835,300	.....	4,228,200	1,521,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3,187,700	188,600	468,700	2,888,100	700,100
Gallatin National	1,500,000	5,315,000	289,100	479,600	1,692,200	492,900
Butchers & Drovers	800,000	2,481,600	52,000	256,800	1,283,500	530,600
Mechanics and Traders	600,000	1,558,800	95,400	195,700	1,390,900	9,300
Greenwich	200,000	634,800	.....	2,400	1,830,700	132,200
Leather Mfg.	600,000	5,847,500	278,600	262,000	2,333,400	696,000
Beverly Ward	500,000	1,194,600	115,400	163,000	915,300	206,800
State of New York	2,000,000	4,700,700	518,000	562,400	5,614,500	898,600
American Exchange	2,000,000	10,028,200	495,000	925,200	4,654,500	1,081,000
Commerce	10,000,000	23,616,200	754,500	3,492,800	9,871,500	3,453,900
Broadway	1,000,000	7,800,500	193,600	900,000	6,282,200	1,870,400
Merchants	1,000,000	5,974,600	126,900	473,900	3,333,000	730,300
Public	422,000	2,173,600	21,800	2,100	1,681,000	1,081,000
Republic	2,000,000	5,521,700	865,300	815,600	3,355,900	420,000
Chatham	450,000	2,522,000	212,400	130,000	2,990,200	563,000
People's	412,500	1,253,100	5,700	5,600	1,121,400	245,500
North American	1,000,000	2,438,500	151,200	8,300	3,130,500	307,000
Hanover	1,000,000	2,343,000	179,900	291,200	1,358,300	264,100
Irving	500,000	2,230,000	31,400	187,400	2,115,000	546,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	11,277,100	1,339,900	1,233,500	6,900,700	596,400
Citizens	2,000,000	19,272,900	21,300	1,300	1,511,200	2,740,000
Gasman	1,000,000	2,125,300	89,600	8,900	2,023,800	332,200
Market	1,000,000	3,128,000	106,400	426,500	1,961,500	443,500
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	2,833,500	81,500	714,600	1,369,500	460,700
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	2,548,700	71,300	728,000	2,265,500	721,700
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	2,559,600	65,100	5,000	1,426,400	255,000
Continental	2,000,000	4,161,500	187,700	359,500	2,862,500	473,000
Commonwealth	750,000	1,459,700	70,500	240,100	1,749,500	601,400
Oriental	300,000	1,450,000	4,500	4,500	1,176,000	220,000
Marine	400,000	1,995,900	81,600	260,000	1,351,100	483,300
Atlantic	800,000	900,300	10,300	9,000	685,700	77,400
Importers and Traders	1,500,000	12,777,400	522,300	495,600	11,813,900	2,273,900
Park	2,000,000	19,272,900	9,500	985,600	1,322,900	4,388,700
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	1,000,000	1,264,400	178,400	306,100	1,171,500	340,000
Grocers	800,000	1,651,800	9,600	1,900	353,900	155,100
North River	400,000	1,075,500	18,500	10,000	970,000	269,700
East River	900,000	1,439,700	21,300	228,000	729,500	220,400
Manufacturers & Mer.	500,000	1,282,600	42,000	700	1,104,500	184,400
Fourth National	5,000,000	20,481,500	1,671,200	2,887,600	17,031,400	3,285,600
Central National	3,000,000	9,274,000	746,000	1,489,000	9,040,000	2,025,000
Second National	1,000,000	1,450,000	1,400	1,400	1,400,000	404,100
Ninth National	1,500,000	6,178,000	594,600	63,000	6,459,000	385,000
First National	500,000	4,273,500	815,800	20,800	4,647,100	442,000
Third National	1,000,000	6,130,500	239,500	786,000	6,069,500	1,627,400
New York & Exchange	500,000	2,500,000	1,300,000	1,400	2,774,000	2,774,000
Fourth National	1,000,000	2,555,600	81,500	888,500	1,639,600	726,400
Bowery National	950,000	2,505,600	8,100	2,500	744,000	248,500
New York County	2,000,000	8,273,000	100,000	1,000	9,710,000	212,100
German American	1,000,000	3,885,500	129,500	.....	4,068,000	406,800
Dry Goods	1,000,000	1,785,400	50,600	.....	1,567,300	145,900
Total	84,620,200	285,423,200	21,273,800	23,161,700	221,019,500	45,616,100

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans	Inc.	\$2,311,800	Net Deposits	Inc.	\$12,800
Specie	Dec.	2,713,800	Legal Tenders	Inc.	50,300
Circulation	Dec.	57,000			

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.	Aggregate.
Dec. 2	292,816,900	18,071,700	80,106,800	225,514,500	52,498,900	532,553,600	532,553,600
Dec. 9	291,688,400	22,185,100	80,122,400	222,462,000	45,667,400	506,629,000	506,629,000
Dec. 16	283,129,100	25,751,000	29,038,800	271,891,500	44,532,400	704,900,764	704,900,764
Dec. 23	271,383,000	22,764,400	28,575,600	199,346,700	41,218,900	631,592,322	631,592,322
Jan. 6	270,554,900	20,920,000	28,542,800	200,405,500	40,282,800	561,802,964	561,802,964
Jan. 13	272,704,400	22,820,000	28,822,000	205,829,200	40,952,500	671,329,300	671,329,300
Jan. 20	275,253,200	27,982,800	28,439,300	214,824,100	43,699,000	684,345,200	684,345,200
Jan. 27	279,682,900	27,638,300	28,311,300	220,361,500	45,419,500	716,084,161	716,084,161
Feb. 3	281,581,000	28,308,000	28,308,000	221,074,300	46,350,000	672,242,000	672,242,000
Feb. 10	282,610,400	28,396,100	28,318,200	220,265,900	46,565,800	595,255,400	595,255,400
Feb. 17	285,423,200	21,273,800	28,161,700	221,019,500	46,616,100	623,602,428	623,602,428

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Feb. 12, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total net
Philadelphia	\$1,500,000	\$5,497,000	\$148,000	\$1,962,000	\$3,738,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
North America	1,000,000	4,121,575	5,569	606,005	2,633,777	738,400	738,400
Farmers and Mech.	2,000,000	5,808,440	11,400	1,016,680	4,035,850	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial	800,000	2,376,000	1,616	338,000	1,157,000	4,358,900	4,358,900
Mechanics	800,000	2,362,000	1,000	465,000	1,778,000	452,000	452,000
Bank N. Liberties	500,000	1,338,200	41,757	57,200	1,116,400	309,380	309,380
Southwark	250,000	1,338,200	41,757	57,200	1,116,400	309,380	309,380
Kensington	250,000	1,338,200	41,757	57,200	1,116,400	309,380	309,380
Penn.	500,000	1,396,011	7,000	206,500	1,047,147	177,500	177,500
Western	400,000	1,538,616	11,923	245,770	1,734,073	174,962	174,962
Manufacturers	1,000,000	2,116,300	.....	265,000	1,069,759	506,814	506,814
Bank of Commerce	250,000	819,944	288	229,880	65,888	210,300	210,300
Girard	1,000,000	8,774,000	15,000	758,000	2,670,000	593,000	593,000
Trademen's	200,000	1,769,935	15,809	555,224	1,106,805	181,507	181,507
Consolidation	800,000	1,119,798	.....	806,858	774,843	270,000	270,000
City	400,000	1,458,987	827	320,877	199,144	387,988	387,988
Commonwealth	800,000	666,356	20,000	118,343	470,000	211,800	211,800
Corn Exchange	500,000	1,855,000	4,403	475,000	1,520,000	450,000	450,000
Union	300,000	1,429,000	16,000	250,000	1,471,000	23,000	23,000
First	1,000,000	3,866,000	19,000	9,000	8,105,000	76,000	76,000
Third	900,000	1,038,618	.....	859,800	1,047,705	260,307	260,307
Sixth	150,000	583,600	.....	12,000	416,000	135,000	135,000
Seventh	350,000	529,000	8,000	23,000	704,000	219,350	219,350
Eighth	200,000	529,000	.....	159,000	329,000	240,300	240,300
Central	750,000	3,964,000	25,000	490,000	2,382,000	590,000	590,000
Bank of Republic	1,000,000	2,502,000	2,706	421,000	1,642,000	800,000	800,000
Security	250,000	519,000	.....	122,000	299,000	180,000	180,000
Total	\$16,235,000	\$56,204,232	\$890,945	\$10,955,097	\$40,625,785	\$11,355,999	\$11,355,999

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans	Decrease	\$11,700	Deposits	Decrease	\$1,673,590
Specie	Decrease	290,114	Circulation	Increase	2,364
Legal Tenders	Decrease	341,791			

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Dec. 1	57,519,653	22,405	11,897,075	44,079,288	11,488,265
Dec. 8	58,142,608	11,400,027	11,400,027	44,414,834	11,717,500
Dec. 15	56,032,067	798,935	10,872,529	41,347,588	11,681,738
Jan. 1	55,631,703	1,069,585	11,288,988	42,049,757	11,458,930
Jan. 8	55,695,145	1,283,043	11,432,600	42,781,259	11,349,971
Jan. 15	56,177,458	1,233,865	11,338,450	43,051,054	11,349,158
Jan. 22	56,187,933	1,122,606	11,377,959	42,757,323	11,360,011
Jan. 29	56,276,017	1,068,400	11,609,303	42,809,281	11,357,429
Feb. 5	56,518,932	960,489	11,296,588	42,296,844	11,355,645
Feb. 12	56,204,232	590,945	10,955,097	40,625,785	11,355,999

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday, Feb. 12, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circul.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,560,100	\$144,400	\$11,700	\$450,500	\$432,700
Bank.....	2,552,500	110,000	9,000	647,300	259,800	259,800
Bank.....	1,500,000	5,616,900	19,100	219,200	1,516,300	788,500
Boston.....	1,000,000	2,096,900	21,600	159,200	951,800	564,900
Bay State.....	500,000	1,474,000	61.00	35,500	260.00	410,522
Broadway.....	200,000	516,000	30,000	39,900	733.60	175,340
Columbia.....	1,000,000	1,700,000	100,000	153,000	1,000,000	800,000
Continental.....	1,000,000	2,062,800	56,400	134,100	1,400,000	57,400
Filot.....	1,000,000	2,290,000	68,150	65,000	1,096,100	781,400
Everett.....	200,000	467,700	7,700	57,000	884,900	117,400
Franklin.....	200,000	400,000	16,000	1,100	1,000,000	1,000,000
Freeman's.....	600,000	1,476,600	10,000	65,100	543,000	562,000
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,551,000	222,100	222,100	1,100,300	847,400
Greenland.....	200,000	400,000	122,500	1,400	1,000,000	1,000,000
Howard.....	1,000,000	2,106,800	21,700	75,000	890,300	445,000
Market.....	800,000	1,421,500	70,100	25,900	879,300	888,200
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,987,500	176,700	100,100	1,100,000	416,000
Maverick.....	900,000	1,900,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Merchants.....	8,000,000	9,135,700	608,900	1,013,400	5,699,800	1,583,000
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	613,100	92,000	19,300	417,700	175,200
New England.....	1,000,000	2,407,200	181,900	205,700	708,900	719,400
New York.....	1,000,000	2,899,400	180,000	1,225,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Old Boston.....	900,000	2,025,000	180,700	241,700	1,078,600	883,900
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	2,462,800	81,400	69,900	774,800	591,400
South.....	1,000,000	2,062,100	158,000	100,000	1,258,700	800,000
State.....	2,000,000	3,650,000	263,000	92,000	2,000,000	911,200
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,070,000	173,400	15,300	789,400	717,200
Traders.....	600,000	1,871,800	24,000	99,200	810,900	176,900
Union.....	1,000,000	2,650,000	199,000	73,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Washington.....	750,000	1,980,600	58,900	59,000	653,400	562,200
First.....	1,000,000	1,408,400	54,000	354,000	1,100,000	790,900
Second (Granite).....	1,600,000	3,332,900	249,900	440,900	2,254,500	755,000
Third.....	1,000,000	2,120,000	170,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,559,600	78,200	539,900	1,596,000	776,400
Bank of N. America.....	1,000,000	1,900,000	78,100	221,000	556,900	598,000
Bank of Redemption.....	1,000,000	577,500	275,500	501,200	1,730,400	1,000,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	3,115,700	110,000	8,800	795,000	795,000
City.....	1,000,000	1,708,700	1,100	91,400	415,000	414,900
Eagle.....	1,000,000	1,989,900	27,200	190,200	818,800	542,300
Equity.....	1,000,000	2,320,000	89,000	110,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hide & Leather.....	1,500,000	3,400,700	76,100	151,000	1,067,300	779,900
Reverse.....	2,000,000	4,764,900	127,800	221,000	2,188,500	749,900
Security.....	200,000	701,200	48,300	30,600	472,900	199,000
Union.....	14,000,000	14,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Webster.....	1,500,000	2,628,000	73,100	101,600	1,285,200	492,800
Commonwealth.....	500,000	1,785,000	150,300	56,000	1,247,100	225,000
Total.....	\$48,000,000	\$119,739,100	\$5,041,000	\$7,475,000	\$48,093,500	\$28,076,000

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations in New York are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern, City and Railroad Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
NEW YORK.											
(U. S. Bonds quoted before.)											
State Bonds.											
Tennessee 6s, old	66	66 1/2	Cleve. & Pitts., Consol. S. F. d.	100		Harlem	112	113	Phila. & Sunbury 7s, 1872	98	100
do do new bonds	66	66 1/2	do do 2d Mort.	86	86 1/2	do pref.			Phila. & Sunbury, 1st M. 6, 1871	98	100
Virginia 6s, old	56	56	do do 4th Mort.	86	86 1/2	Hartford & N. Haven	165		Westch. & Phil. 1st M. conv. 7s	99	100
do do new bonds	56	56	Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund	100	100 1/2	Illinois Central	181		do do 2d M. 6, 1878	98	100
do do registered old	56	56	do do 1st Mortgage	103	103 1/2	Joliet & Chicago	92		West Jersey 6s, 1883	99	100
do do do 1867	56	56	do do Income	99 1/2	99 1/2	Long Island	100		Wilmington & Read, 1st M. 7, 1860	99	100
do do do 1867	56	56	Ohio & Miss., 1st Mortgage	99 1/2	99 1/2	do do	100		do do 2d Mort. 1862	99	100
do do do 1867	56	56	do do Consolidated	91 1/2	91 1/2	do do 2d pref.	10 1/2		Chesa. & Delaw. 1st M. 6, 1866	94	96
do do do 1867	56	56	St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M.	88	87	Morris & Essex	92 1/2	92 1/2	Delaware Div. 1st M. 6, 1872	94	96
do do deferred do	18	18 1/2	Mill. & St. Paul, 1st Mort. 8s	106 1/2	107	New Jersey	126	127	Lehigh Navigation, 6, 7s	94	96
Georgia 6s	89	89	do do do 7-10	94	94 1/2	New York & New Haven	143		do do Loan of 1867, 6, 7s	94	96
do 7s, new bonds	89	89	do do 1st Mort.	94 1/2	94 1/2	do do scrip	143		do Gold Loan of 1867, 6, 7s	94	96
do 7s, endorsed	91	91	do do 2d M.	94 1/2	94 1/2	N.Y. Prov. & Bost (Stonington)	24 1/2		do Convert. of 1877, 6, 7s	94	96
do 7s, Gold	91	91	do do L. & M. d.	99	99	Ohio & Mississippi, preferred	24 1/2		Morris, 1st M. 6, 1876	94	96
North Carolina 6s, old	33 1/2	33 1/2	Marquette & Cin. 1st Mort.	96	97	Panama	24 1/2		do Boat Loan, S. F. 7, 1861	91	91
do do Funding Act, 1866	22 1/2	22 1/2	Chic. & Milwaukee 1st Mort.	107	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic. guar.	97 1/2	99	Schuykill Nav. 1st M. 6, 1872	91	91
do do do 1868	22 1/2	22 1/2	Joliet & Chicago, 1st Mort.	92	93	do do special			do do 2d M. 6, 1882	91	91
do do new bonds	22 1/2	22 1/2	Chic. & St. Eastern, 1st Mort.	92	93	Rensselaer & Saratoga			do do Improv. 6, 1870	94	96
do do Special Tax	13 1/4	13 1/4	Col. Chic. & Ind., 1st Mort.	92	93	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.			Camden & Amboy stock	125 1/2	126
South Carolina 6s	53	53	do do 2d Mort.	71 1/2	71 1/2	St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute			do preferred stock	125 1/2	126
do do Jan. & July	53 1/2	53 1/2	Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	94	94	St. Louis & Iron Mountain	72 1/2	73 1/2	Elmira & Williamsport	94	96
do do April & Oct.	53 1/2	53 1/2	Cleve. & W. D.	86 1/2	86 1/2	do do	72 1/2	73 1/2	Elmira & Williamsport pref.	94	96
Missouri 6s	91	91	do do Burlington	86 1/2	86 1/2	Toledo, Wab. & Western, pref.	86	90	Lehigh Valley	94	96
do do Han. & St. Joseph	92	93	New York & F. Haven 6s	100	101	Miscellaneous Stocks					
Louisiana 6s	55	55	Boston, H. & Erie, 1st Mort.	40	40	American Coal	48		Little Schuylkill	94	96
do do new bonds	55	55	do do guaranteed	40	40	Consolidated Coal	38 1/2	38 1/2	Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	107 1/2	108
do do 6s, levee bonds	55	55	Cedar Falls & Minn., 1st M.	53 1/2	53 1/2	Cumberland Coal of Md	45	47 1/2	Northern Central	79 1/2	79 1/2
do do do 1875	55	55	Detroit, Monroe & T. bonds	93	93	Maryland Coal	20	21 1/2	North Pennsylvania	85	86
do do do 1875	55	55	Lake Shore Div. bonds	93	93	Missouri pref.	24 1/2	25	Oil Creek & Allegheny River	85	86
do do 7s, Penitentiary	55	55	Cleve. & P. & Ash, new bds	96	96	N. J. Land Improvement Co.	75		Pennsylvania	124	124 1/2
do do do of 1910	55	55	do do old bds	96	96	Pennsylvania Coal	210	217	Philadelphia & Trenton	144 1/2	144 1/2
California 7s	112	112	Buffalo & Erie, new bonds	95	95	Spring Mountain Coal	65	66	Phila., German & Norristown	144 1/2	144 1/2
do do large bonds	100	100	St. L. Jacksonville & Chic, 1st	95	95	Wilkesbarre Coal	65	66	Phila., Wilm. & Baltimore	144 1/2	144 1/2
Connecticut 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	South Side L. I. 1st Mort.	93	94	Canton Co.	80 1/2	81 1/2	West Jersey	94	96
Rhode Island 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	Morris & Essex, convertible	91	91	Delaware & Hudson Canal	119	119 1/2	Chesapeake & Del. Canal	94	96
Alabama 6s	91	91	North Missouri 1st Mortgage	92 1/2	93	do do	119	119 1/2	Delaware Division Canal	94	96
do do 6s, Mont. & Chat. R.	94 1/2	94 1/2	Jefferson RR, 1st Mort. bonds	92 1/2	93	Mariposa Gold	1 1/2		Lehigh Coal & Navigation	79 1/2	80
do do 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 1st	94 1/2	94 1/2	N. J. Southern, 1st M. 7s	65	65	do Trustees Certif.	35 1/2	36	Morris (consolidated)	123	123 1/2
do do 7s, Memphis & L. R.	94 1/2	94 1/2	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., 1st M. 7s	92 1/2	93	Quicksilver preferred	35 1/2	36	Schuylkill Nav. (consol.)	17	17 1/2
do do 7s, L. R. & P. & N. O.	94 1/2	94 1/2	W. Union Tele. 1st M. 7, 1875	84 1/2	85	Wells Fargo scrip	65 1/2	66	do do pref.	32 1/2	33
do do 7s, Ark. Cent. R.	94 1/2	94 1/2	Winona & St. Peter, 1st M.	84 1/2	85	BOSTON.					
Texas 12s, of 1876	101	101	Bonds not Quoted at the N. Y. Board.						Maine 6s	101 1/2	102
Ohio 6s, 1870	101	101	Arkansas Levee bonds, 7s	27	29 1/2	New Hampshire 6s	101 1/2	102	Maryland 6s, Jan. A. J. & O.	103	104 1/2
do do 6s, 1881	101	101	Albany City 6s, various	95	96	Vermont 6s	101 1/2	102	do 6s, Defence	103	104 1/2
do do 6s, 1886	101	101	Cincinnati 1-30s	95	96	do 6s, Gold	101 1/2	102	Baltimore 6s of 75	100	100 1/2
Illinois canal bonds, 1870	97 1/2	98	Chicago 6s	95	96	Boston 6s	101 1/2	102	do 6s, 1900	99 1/2	100
do do coupon	97 1/2	98	Cleveland, Ohio, 6s, various	95	96	do do 5s, gold	99	100	do 1890 Park 6s	99 1/2	100
do do do 1870	97 1/2	98	Cook County, Ills. 7s	97	97	Chicago Sewerage 7s	98 1/2	99	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75	95	96
Indiana 6s	98	98	Detroit City 7s	101	101	Portland 6s, building loan	97 1/2	98	do do 6s of 75	95	96
Michigan 6s, 1873	98	98	Missouri Pac. 6s, gold	62	63	Burlington & Mo. L. G. 7s	94 1/2	95	do do (N. W. Va.) 2d M. 6s	99	100
do do 6s, 1878	98	98	California Pac. RR. 7s, gold	108	109	Chester, 6s	93 1/2	94	do do 3d M. 6s	99	100
do do 6s, 1883	98	98	Central Pacific 7s, gold	100	101	Cin. San. & Cleve, 1st M. 7, 77	93	93 1/2	Central Ohio, 1st M. 6, 1871	94 1/2	95 1/2
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	Western Pacific 6s, gold	92	93	Ogdensburg & Lake Ch. 8s	102		do do 2d M. 7, 1891	94 1/2	95 1/2
do do 6s, 1877	98	98	Kansas Pacific 1st M. (gold)	94	95	Hartford & Erie, 1st M. (new)	40	40 1/2	do do 2d M. S. F. 6, 1890	91 1/2	92 1/2
do do 6s, 1878	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	do do certificates	96 1/2	97 1/2	do do 3d M. S. F. 6, 1890	91 1/2	92 1/2
do do 6s, 1879	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Old Col. & Newport Bds, 6, 7s	96 1/2	97 1/2	do do Cons. (gold) 6, 1890	91 1/2	92 1/2
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Rutland, new 7s	84		Fitts & Connelley, 1st M. 6, 1888	90 1/2	91 1/2
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Vermont Cent. 1st M. conv. 7, 1866	85	85 1/2	do do	90 1/2	91 1/2
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	do 2d Mort. 7, 1891	85	85 1/2	West Md. 1st M. endorsed, 6, 90	93	94
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Vermont & Can. new 8s	90	90 1/2	do 1st M. unend. 6, 90	93	94
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Boston & Albany 6s	136	137	do 2d M. unend. 6, 90	93	94
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Boston & Lowell stock	136	137	Baltimore & Ohio stock	140 1/2	141
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Boston & Maine	140 1/2	141	Parkersburg Branch	80	80 1/2
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Boston & Providence	133 1/2	134	Central Ohio preferred	80	80 1/2
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Clinton & Saratoga	133 1/2	134	CINCINNATI.		
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Cincinnati & Cleve. 6s	99	99 1/2	Cincinnati 6s	83	85
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Concord	79	80	do do 7s	83	85
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Connecticut River	186 1/2	187 1/2	do do 7s-00s	102	103
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Manchester & Passumpsic, pf.	99	100 1/2	Ham. Co., Ohio, 6c. ong bds.	92	92 1/2
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Fitchburg	128	130	do do 7s, 1870	92	92 1/2
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette	5	5 1/2	do do 10s bds, 7 & 7.30	100	101
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Manchester & Lawrence	145	150	Covington & Cin. Bridge	78	80
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Nashua & Lowell	124 1/2	125 1/2	Cin. & Ham. D. 1st M. 7, 80	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Northern of New Hampshire	124 1/2	125 1/2	do do 2d M. 7, 80	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Orford & L. Champlain	108 1/2	109 1/2	Cin. & Indiana, 1st M. 7, 80	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Old Colony & Newport	108 1/2	109 1/2	do do 2d M. 7, 1871	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Port. Saco & Portsmouth	130		do do 2d M. 7, 1871	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Ryan & Common	15	19	do do 2d M. 7, 1871	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	do preferred	15	19	do do 2d M. 7, 1871	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Vermont & Canada	99 1/2	100	do do 2d M. 7, 1871	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Vermont & Massachusetts	32		do do 2d M. 7, 1871	94	95
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	PHILADELPHIA.					
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	Phila. 6s, 1871	97	99	Ind. Cin. & L. A. 1st M. 7, 80	83	85
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	do do	97	99	do do 2d M. 7, 80	83	85
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94	95	do do	97	99	do do 2d M. 7, 80	83	85
do do 6s, 1875	98	98	do 1st M. (gold) 6 J. & D.	94							

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDENDS.				PRICE.	
	Par	Amount.	Periods.	1870	1871	Last Paid.	Bid.	Askd
Marked thus (*) are not National.								
America's	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	145	150
American	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '71. 5	114	114
American Exchange	100	500,000	M. & N.	8	8	Nov., '71. 4	100	100
Atlantic	100	250,000	J. & J.	21	21	July, '68. 15	160	175
Bowery	25	1,000,000	J. & J.	21	21	Jan., '72. 12	270	280
Broadway	25	200,000	Q. & J.	20	20	Jan., '72. 4	230	240
Butcher & Drovers	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	100	101
Central	25	450,000	J. & J.	16	12	Jan., '72. 6	160	160
Chatham	100	300,000	ev. 2 mos	36	36	Jan., '72. 10	135	135
Chemical	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	20	20	Nov., '71. 10	225	225
Citizens	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	9	Jan., '72. 4	116	116
Commerce	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	9	Jan., '72. 4	116	116
Commonwealth	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	9	Jan., '72. 4	116	116
Continental	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	116	116
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72. 5	121	121
Currency	100	1,000,000	Q. & J.	16	16	Jan., '72. 4	116	116
Dry Goods	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	116	116
East River	100	250,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '71. 4	110	115
Eleventh Ward	25	200,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 3	180	180
Fifth	100	150,000	Q. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 3	180	180
First	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	110	115
Fourth	100	5,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	110	115
Fulton	100	600,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov., '71. 5	154	154
German American	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Nov., '71. 8	120	120
Germania	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Nov., '71. 8	120	120
Gree wick	25	200,000	M. & N.	20	20	Nov., '71. 10	225	225
Grocers	40	800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	109	109
Hanover	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Feb., '72. 4	100	100
Harlem	100	500,000	F. & A.	10	10	Jan., '72. 6	180	180
Importers & Traders	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	12	6	Jan., '72. 4	124	124
Irving	50	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	98	100
Manufacturers & Builders	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	Jan., '72. 6	180	180
Leather Manufact.	100	600,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72. 5	145	150
Manhattan	50	2,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	145	150
Marine & Merchants	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	98	101
Market	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	130	135
Mechanics	25	2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	133	133
Mech. Bkg Ass'n	50	500,000	M. & N.	10	9	Nov., '71. 4	110	110
Mechanics & Traders	25	500,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov., '71. 5	125	125
Mercantile	50	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	98	100
Merchants	50	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	98	100
Merchants' Ex.	50	1,250,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 3	93	95
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	131	131
Mutual	25	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	131	131
Nassau	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	8	7	Nov., '71. 3	105	105
National Callan	100	1,000,000	A. & O.	8	8	Oct., '71. 4	120	120
New York	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	135	136
New York County	130	200,000	J. & J.	16	16	Jan., '72. 8	210	210
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72. 3	97	100
N. Y. Gold Exchange	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72. 3	97	100
Ninth	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 4	103	103
North America	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72. 3	101	102
North River	50	400,000	J. & J.	8	7	Jan., '72. 3	90	90
Ocean	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72. 6	160	160
Oriental	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72. 6	160	160
Pacific	50	422,701	Q. & J.	16	16	Feb., '72. 4	159	160
Park	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72. 6	159	160
Peoples	25	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	145	145
Phoenix	100	1,800,000	F. & A.	8	7	Jan., '72. 3	100	101
Republic	100	2,000,000	F. & A.	9	8	Feb., '72. 4	113	113
Security	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '71. 3	124	124
St. Nicholas	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Feb., '72. 3	106	108
Seventh Ward	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	180	180
Second	100	300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	180	180
Shoe and Leather	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72. 6	157	160
Sixth	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	180	180
State of New York	100	2,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	Nov., '71. 4	112	115
Tenth	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	95	95
Third	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72. 4	95	95
Tradesmen	50	1,000,000	M. & N.	12	12	Jan., '72. 5	148	148
Union	50	1,500,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov., '71. 5	157	157
Union Square	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	157	157
West Side	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	157	157

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, 47 Exchange Place.]

Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	25	2,000,000	Q. & F.	20	20	Nov., '71. 5	250	250
Citizens' Gas Co. (Bklyn.)	20	1,300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	205	225
do certificates	50	300,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug., '71. 5	180	180
Harlem	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	205	225
Jersey City & Hoboken	20	386,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	205	225
Manhattan	50	4,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	205	225
do bonds	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	185	185
Metropolitan	100	2,800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	185	185
do certificates	100	5,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	185	185
Mutual, N. Y.	25	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	110	110
Nassau, Brooklyn	25	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	110	110
New York	50	4,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	Sept., '71. 3	177	177
People's (Brooklyn)	10	1,000,000	M. & S.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
do bonds	100	300,000	F. & A.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	108	108
Westchester County	50	400,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	108	108
Williamsburg	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	190	200
do scrip	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	190	200
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry	100	900,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	40	40
1st mortgage	100	900,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	40	40
Broadway & Seventh Ave	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	40	40
1st mortgage	100	1,600,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	40	40
Brooklyn City	100	1,500,000	Q. & F.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	205	225
1st mortgage	100	300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Bklyn. Prospect Pl. & Flat	100	300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Broadway (Brooklyn)	100	300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt.	100	80,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	80,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Brooklyn & Jamaica	100	492,150	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	83,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
2d do	100	115,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
3d do	100	100,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
4th do	100	164,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Central Pt. N. & E. River	100	1,164,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	1,164,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Coney Island & Brooklyn	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	214,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery	100	1,200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	1,200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Elm Avenue	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	263,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
12th St. & Grand St. Ferry	100	750,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Grand Street & Newtomb	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	197,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Second Avenue	100	167,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	80,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
2d mortgage	100	350,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
3d mortgage	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Cons. Conveyance	100	150,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Sixth Avenue	100	750,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Third Avenue	100	1,170,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	1,170,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Williamsburg & Flatbush	100	1,250,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
1st mortgage	100	1,250,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100

This column shows last dividend on stocks, but date of maturity of bonds.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 65 Wall street.)

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDENDS.					PRICE.		
	Par	Amount.	Periods.	1868	1869	1870	1871	Last Paid.	Bid.	Askd
Adriatic.	25	200,000	J. & J.	.....	.....	10	.....	Jan., '72. 5	70	75
Aetna.	100	200,000	new	.....	.....	10	.....	Jan., '72. 5	165	165
American	50	200,000	F. & A.	14	16	15	15	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
American Exch'g.	100	200,000	do	10	10	12	12	July, '71. 6	80	80
Arctic.	25	250,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	83	83
B'klyn. (B'klyn.)	50	200,000	new	.....	.....	10	.....	Jan., '72. 5	95	95
Bowery.	25	80,000	J. & D.	10	30	30	30	Dec., '71. 10	195	200
Brewers' & M'ls'ts	100	200,000	new	.....	.....	10	.....	Jan., '72. 5	167	167
Brooklyn	25	200,000	F. & A.	14	16	15	15	Feb., '72. 8	100	100
Brooklyn	25	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
City	20	300,000	do	20	30	33	33	Jan., '72. 10	131	131
City	70	210,000	F. & A.	14	14	14	14	Feb., '72. 10	185	185
Clinton.	100	250,000	J. & J.	10	13	14	14	Jan., '72. 10	140	145
Columbia.	100	200,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Commerce	100	200,000	do	10	10	11	10	Jan., '72. 5	85	90
Commercial.	50	200,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 8	110	115
Continental.	100	1,000,000	do	15	16	18	30	Jan., '72. 5	120	125
Corn Exchange.	25	300,000	M. & S.	.....	.....	10	.....	Jan., '72. 5	95	95
Eagle	40	300,000	A. & O.	15	30	30	30	Oct., '71. 10	190	195
Empire City.	100	200,000	J. & J.	14	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	108	110
Exchange.	30	200,000	F. & A.	10	.....	.....	.....	Feb., '72. 5	90	95
Firemen's	10	20,000	J. & J.	17	30	30	30	Jan., '72. 5	80	85
Firemen's Fund.	10	150,000	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan., '66. 30	50	55
Firemen's Trust.	10	150,000	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan., '72. 5	108	108
Germania.	50	500,000	F. & A.	10	10	10	10	Feb., '72. 5	100	100
Globe.	50	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	108	110
Greenwich.	50	200,000	F. & A.	20	10	11	11	Jan., '72. 7	112	112
Granville.	100	200,000	F. & A.	20	30	30	30	Aug., '71. 10	200	200
Hammond.	25	150,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	80	80
Hanover	50	400,000	do	10	10	16	15	Jan., '72. 13	147	150
Hoffman.	50	200,000	do	10	10	10	8 1/2	Jan., '72. 5	205	205
Home.	25	200,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Howard.	25	150,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Humboldt.	100	500,000	do	10	11	12	9 1/2	Jan., '72. 5	85	90
Insurance & Trad.	50	200,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
International.	50	500,000	J. & J.	5	10	10	10	July, '71. 5	80	85
Jefferson.	30	200,000	M. & S.	10	10	10	10	Sept., '71. 5	137	140
Kings Co. (B'klyn.)	20	150,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Lafayette (B'klyn.)	50	150,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Lenox.	25	150,000	do	10	10	10	10	July, '70. 5	80	80
Long Island (B'kly.)	25	200,000	do	12	14	14	14	Jan., '72. 5	108	110
Manuf. & Builders'	100	2,000	new	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan., '72. 7	140	150
Mech. & Trad'rs'	25	200,000	do	12	15	16	18	Jan., '72. 10	150	150
Mechanics' (B'klyn.)	50	150,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Mechanics' (B'klyn.)	50	150,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	100	100
Merchants'	50	200,000	do	30	30	30	30	Jan., '72. 10	185	190
Metropolitan.	0	300,000	do	3 1/2	4	4	4	Jan., '72. 6	80	80
Montauk (B'klyn.)	50	150,000	do	10	10	11	12	Jan., '72. 6	100	100
Montauk (B'klyn.)	50	150,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 10	200	200
National.	37 1/2	200,000	do	12	12	12	12	July, '71. 6	130	125
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	do	14	18	18	30	Jan., '72. 10	170	175
New York Fire	100	200,000	F. & A.	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 8	115	120
New York (B'klyn.)	10	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	7	Oct., '71. 5	115	120
North River.	25	350,000	A. & O.	10	10	10	18	Oct., '71. 5	115	120
Pacific.	25	200,000	J. & J.	16	16	16	25	Jan., '72. 10	185	185
Park.	20	150,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 10	125	130
People's	20	150,000	F. & J.	10	11	12	12	Feb., '72. 12	145	145
Phoenix (B'klyn.)	50	1,000,000	do	10	10	12	12	Jan., '72. 6	100	100
Ref.	100	200,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	97	100
Republic.	100	200,000	do	10	10	10	10	July, '71. 5	50	50
Resolute.	100	200,000	do	5	10	10	3 1/2	July, '71. 5	80	80
Rutgers.	25	30,000	F. & A.	13	15	16	16	Aug., '71. 8	168	168
Sag Harbor.	25	200,000	new	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan., '72. 10	100	100
St. Nicholas.	25	150,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 10	100	100
Standard.	50	200,000	J. & J.	10	11	10	6	Jan., '72. 10	150	150
Star.	100	200,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	180	180
Stuyvesant.	25	200,000	F. & A.	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 5	85	90
Stuyvesant.	25	200,000	do	10	10	10	10	Jan., '72. 6	110	110
Tradersmen's.	25	150,000	J. & J.	12	12	14	14	Jan., '72. 7	150	150
United States	25	200,000	do	14	14	14	14	Jan., '72. 7	145	145
Williamsburg City.	100	200,000	new	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan., '72. 5	110	110
Williamsburg City.	50	250,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10	July, '71. 5	110	110

The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. **Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds** are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on the two preceding pages.
2. **Government Securities**, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.
3. **Bank Stocks, Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Securities, Gas Stocks, and City Bonds**, with quotations, will be published the first three weeks of each month.
4. **The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds** will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month, with an introductory article relating to investments in the several different classes of securities embraced in these lists. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which will be neatly stitched in with the regular edition; THE CHRONICLE containing this supplement will be printed in sufficient numbers to supply regular subscribers only. Single copies without the supplement sold as usual.

Investment in Railroad Bonds—Bonds not Sold at the Stock Exchange.—In our bond quotations on a previous page, will be found an extended list of securities under the heading: "Bonds not quoted at the N. Y. Board," and by the uninitiated it might be supposed that there was some inferiority in the character or standing of these bonds to prevent their being placed on the Stock Exchange list. Such, however, is not generally the case, and some of these bonds are, in point of fact, better investment than others which are called at the Board.

It frequently happens that after a loan has been negotiated, it is some time before the bonds are placed on the stock board list, either because no effort is made to have it placed there, or because the Committee on Securities is cautious, conservative, or critical, and declines to place the new bond on the list unless it is supported by some important influence, or until the road upon which it is secured has been in operation for several years, and its capacity to pay interest thoroughly tested. The number of bonds not sold at the board is daily increasing, and correct quotations of these are the more important from the fact that there are no definite and official prices made, and the public are often at a loss to know the value of such bonds. We shall therefore enlarge our list of these miscellaneous securities, from week to week, and give prices made by several leading brokers who make a specialty of dealing in such bonds, though it must be remembered that these prices are in some cases necessarily nominal, as there is no public call to regulate them, and in the absence of recent transactions there is no fixed standard.

Of the leading bonds upon which the semi-annual interest is payable in March next in this city, we give a list below, as these having nearly six months interest accrued are in reality worth about 3 to 3½ per cent more than a bond sold "flat."

BONDS ON WHICH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IS PAYABLE IN MARCH.

Erie, 2d mort. 7's.	St. Jo. & Council Bluffs 10's.
Erie, 3d mort. 7's.	do do 8's.
Erie, genl. mort. 7's gold.	Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore 8's.
Union Pacific, income 10's.	Rome, Wat. & Og. 7's.
Han. & St. Jo. 8's of 1870.	Kenn. & Saratoga, 1st M. 7's (S. & W.)
Del., Lack. & Western, 2d mort.	Mont. & Eufaula, 1st mort. 8's.
Peninsula 7's, (Ch. & N. W.)	Grand River Valley, 2d mort. 8's guar.
Pitts. F. W. & Chi., 8 p. c. equip.	Flint & P. Marquette 1st M. L. G. 8's.
Pitts. F. W. & Chi., 1st M. R., series C.	Detroit & Mil. 7's of 1866.
Do 2d M., series L.	Dayton & Mich., 2d mort. 7's.
Cleveland & Pitts., 2d mort.	Dayton & Toledo 7's.
Buffalo & Erie, new.	Columbus & Xenia, 1st mort. 6's.
Kansas Pacific Land Grant 7's.	

The following is an abstract of all the new loans now offered in this market; accrued interest is always paid by the buyer:

DESCRIPTION.	Length of road.	Amount of bonds to be issued.	Size of bonds.	Price asked.
Chesapeake & Ohio RR. 1st mort. gold 6s	427	\$15,000,000	100, &c.	94
Grand Rapids & Ind. 1st m. land grant gold 7s	350	8,000,000	1,000	96
Logansport, Crawfordsv. & S.W. 1st m. gld 8s	392	1,500,000	100, &c.	95
St. Joseph & Denver City (W. D.) 1st m. land grant gold 8s	112	5,500,000	100, &c.	97½
Sioux City & St. Paul RR. 1st mort. 8s	154	2,100,000	1,000	95
Wallkill Valley RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	85	20,000 pr. m	100, &c.	90
Louisville & Nashville RR. 1st cons. m. 7s	392	8,000,000	1,000	92½
Omaha & Northwestern RR. 1st mort. land grant gold 7½-10s	183	3,000,000	1,000	90
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minn. RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	270	5,400,000	500, &c.	92½
New York & Oswego Midland RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	340	30,000 pr. m	100, &c.	100
Northern Pacific RR. 1st mort. gold 7½-10s	182	100,000,000	100, &c.	100
Mobile & Montgomery RR. 1st m. gold 8s	117	2,500,000	1,000	95
Vermont Division Portland & Ogdensburg RR. 1st mort. gold 6s	117	2,800,000	100, &c.	90
International RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	550	8,000,000	1,000	90
Connecticut Valley RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	44	1,000,000	1,000	95
Syracuse & Chenango Valley RR. 1st m. gld 7s	68	1,000,000	100, &c.	95
Montclair RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	380	12,000 pr. m	1,000	95
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	183	2,500,000	1,000	90
Houston & Texas Central RR. 1st m. gold 7s	495	20,000 pr. m	1,000	90
Nashville & Decatur RR. 1st mort. 7s	129½	2,100,000	1,000	90
Pacific RR. of Mo. 2d mort. 7s	283	3,000,000	1,000	82½
West Wisconsin RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	170	4,000,000	500, &c.	92½
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley RR. 1st m. 7s	132	10,000 pr. m	1,000	90
Greene County (Mo.) 8s, issued to H. & St. Jo. RR.		400,000	1,000	80
Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line RR. 1st m. 8s	250	4,000,000	1,000	90
Cayuga Lake RR. 1st mort. gold 7s	40	800,000	1,000	90
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western RR. 2d mort. 8s	214	500,000	1,000	80

South Carolina Bonds.—COLUMBIA, S. C., February 11.—A series of financial bills have been introduced in the Legislature declaring valid all State bonds of South Carolina included in the treasurer's report of October 31st, 1871, and pledging anew the faith and credit of the State for their redemption, providing for an immediate registry of all such bonds in New York or Columbia, and prohibiting any further issue of bonds for any purpose whatever unless sanctioned by a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State; also, to adjust and liquidate all loans heretofore effected for the State by the financial agent in New York. It is expected that the passage of these measures will complete the work of the session. A most stringent enactment has passed the Senate, and is pending in the House, enforcing the collection within ninety days of overdue taxes amounting to \$1,100,000, and a new tax of \$4,000,000 is to be levied, ostensibly to pay the interest on the State debt.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.—The completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Extension to Menominee was celebrated at Green Bay, Wis., on the 17th ult. The extension, as it is called, stretches from Green Bay up the shore a distance of fifty miles to Menominee, and opens up the great lumber regions about Peshtigo, Penzaukee, Big and Little Suamico, and Menominee.

The Hoosac Tunnel.—The Massachusetts Legislature is again occupied with the Hoosac Tunnel on a petition from the contractors for a reduction of the securities held by the State, in order to give them greater means for pushing the work. Work was commenced by the contractors, December 2, 1863; the whole sum to be paid for the completed contracts was \$4,600,000, and, according to the terms which the Commonwealth had insisted upon, the first \$500,000 of earnings and 20 per cent thereafter was to be held as security for the completion of the work, and to insure solvent contractors at the outset. This fund has reached nearly \$1,000,000, which they ask to have reduced to \$350,000. The work is sure to go through; and for every month that is saved by any assistance the State can afford, she will be a gainer by \$20,000, as \$240,000 a year has been offered for the road. The contractors say that they are crippled for means, on account of unforeseen obstacles like the storm of October, 1869, which stopped them for several months at the east end and for some time at the west. The insufficiency of the water-power at the east end has forced them to an expense of over \$30,000 for the putting up and working of steam machinery; a water seam has been struck at the central shaft, and the rock has grown harder after penetrating only a little way. Such a combination of circumstances has embarrassed them, and at the central shaft they are now 2,180 feet behind, but 880 feet ahead at the east heading and 60 feet at the west, reducing the total backwardness to 1,240 feet, which is much less than a month ago. Their average progress per month is 385 feet, but last month they overran that figure by about 50 feet. Of the work upon which they began, 8,528 feet have been penetrated, leaving 7,165 yet to bore. The committee concluded that they could judge the matter better after visiting the tunnel, and an order was introduced to that effect in the Senate.—*Daily Bulletin.*

Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.—The annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Steubenville, Ohio, February 5. The report of the directors made a favorable showing, indicating that the leased lines will all be self-supporting during 1872, and that the prospects of the stockholders are becoming brighter. A committee of three stockholders was appointed to examine and report upon the accounts and finances of the company. An issue of three and a half millions of preferred stock was authorized to pay off the floating debt. The lease of the Chartiers road, and of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Ind. road, were ratified and approved by large majorities. The following were elected directors: Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts, Josiah Bacon, Samuel T. Canby, Henry H. Houston, Wm. Thaw, Thomas L. Jewett, Joseph Means, Thomas Mears, George W. Adams, D. S. Gray, J. N. McCullough, and Robert Sherrard, Jr.

Alabama State Railroad Debt.—A report of a special committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama exhibits liabilities of the State on account of railroad companies as follows:

ENDORSEMENT OF BONDS.	
Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad	\$5,200,000
East Alabama and Cincinnati Railroad	400,000
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad	1,200,000
Mobile and Montgomery Railroad	2,600,000
Selma and Gulf Railroad	640,000
Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad	180,000
South and North Railroad	2,300,000
Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad	320,000
Savannah and Memphis Railroad	320,000
Total endorsed railroad bonds	\$13,600,000
STATE BONDS LOANED TO RAILROADS.	
Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad	\$2,000,000
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad	200,000
New Orleans and Selma Railroad	200,000
Total endorsed and straight bonds	\$16,200,000
This indebtedness, if all the railroad companies which yet claim the endorsement by the State of their bonds be carried to completion, will be increased as follows:	
South and North Railroad, 83 miles further	\$1,826,000
Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, about 220 miles	3,680,000
Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad, about 240 miles	3,840,000
Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, about 80 miles	1,280,000
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, about 5 miles	200,000
East Alabama and Cincinnati Railroad, about 180 miles	2,900,000
Savannah and Memphis Railroad, about 240 miles	3,240,000
Selma and Gulf Railroad, about 56 miles	896,000
Total	\$17,822,000

Holders of Georgia Bonds.—The joint committee appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia to ascertain and examine the number of bonds of the State of Georgia, and of bonds bearing the indorsement of the State of Georgia, issued since July, 1868, and to ascertain and report to the General Assembly, at its next session, all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, have notified the holders of all such bonds that they may now make proof of the facts entitling such bonds to registration, before Thomas L. Snead, Esq., at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, New York, he having been duly authorized to take and certify such proofs to this committee. And that no other person in the City of New York has been authorized to take such proofs. And they further notify the holders of said bonds that unless they report said bonds to this committee, with the required proofs, and submit the same for registration, on or before the first day of April, 1872, the same will be deemed prima facie to have been illegally and fraudulently issued. Information as to the facts to be proved will be furnished by Mr. Snead, together with the proper blanks.

New York City Bonds in London.—We extract the following from the *London Times*:

"Messrs. Rothschild have invited subscriptions for £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) 6 per cent bonds of the City of New York, at the price of £104 1s. 3d. for each \$500, the interest on which, at the fixed exchange of 49d. per dollar (the rate at which the coupons are payable at Messrs. Rothschild's in London) is £6 2s. 6d. per annum. The bonds are redeemable at par in gold on the 1st of July, 1901. Annexed is an abstract of the prospectus:

"Loan of the City of New York, for \$15,000,000 six per cent bonds, interest payable in gold and redeemable in gold the 1st of July, 1901:

The issue of these bonds is authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York, according to, and by virtue of the Acts chapter 290, passed April 3, 1871; chapters 322 and 323, passed April 6, 1871; and chapter 574, passed April 18, 1871, for the creation of public funds of the following denominations and amounts:

Consolidated stock of the City of New York.....\$4,372,500
Consolidated stock of the City of New York.....8,885,500
Consolidated Dock bonds of the City of New York.....1,000,000
Consolidated Park bonds of the City of New York.....862,000

Total.....\$15,000,000

"The above-mentioned bonds are identical in security, and are all issued by the authority of and in accordance with the enactments of the Legislature of New York, and have all the same lien upon the public and private property, real and personal, of the city and citizens of New York, as stated in the extract from a statement of the authorities of that city."

—The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company has leased the Leavenworth and Lawrence branch of the Kansas Pacific road, and will commence running through trains from the Indian Territory to Leavenworth in February, as soon as the railway bridge at Lawrence is completed.

—The new railroad from Columbus to Springfield, Ohio, which will soon be ready for business, is owned as follows: One-fifth by the New York Central Railway Company; one-fifth by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company; one-fifth by the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railway Company; one-fifth by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, and one-fifth by the heirs of Jacob W. Pierce.

—Messrs. A. DeGraff & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., have taken the contract for building the Winona and St. Peter Railroad from New Ulm to the western boundary of the State—a distance of 108 miles.

West Jersey Railroad Company.—The annual report of the directors shows the earnings of the road for the past year to have been \$625,809.96, with disbursements of \$525,668.81. The capital stock of the company is \$1,208,900 on which there was a dividend of eight per cent, declared during the past year. The total cost of the road and equipments, \$241,892. The whole number of passengers carried during the year was 567,661½, and the freight tonnage, 112,346 tons. The stockholders declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, clear of tax, and payable on the 15th inst.

Lands Granted to Railroads by the United States.—The Secretary of the Interior transmitted to Congress, some time since, the following tabular statement exhibiting the land concessions by Congress to States and corporations for railroad purposes:

State.	Estimated quantity in grant. Acres.	Estimated quantity will receive. Acres.	Quantity Patented. Acres.
Illinois.....	2,595,053	1,108,680	908,680
Mississippi.....	2,062,240	2,783,135	2,282,138
Alabama.....	3,729,430	1,760,467	1,760, 68
Florida.....	2,360,114	2,672,405	1,072,465
Louisiana.....	5,578,720	2,893,171	1,793,167
Arkansas.....	4,804,871	1,949,175	1,820,645
Missouri.....	2,985,160	3,997,100	8,102,212
Iowa.....	6,536,727	3,449,791	2,851,034
Michigan.....	4,931,361	3,143,458	1,642,973
Wisconsin.....	5,778,360	7,288,000	2,002,833
Minnesota.....	9,783,403	4,897,000	.....
Kansas.....	9,370,000	3,200,000	.....
California.....	3,530,000	3,500,000	132,854
Oregon.....	3,500,000	.....	.....
States total.....	67,525,130	45,143,462	22,998,470
Corporations.			
Union and Central Pacific.....	35,000,000	24,320,000	1,686,442
St. Louis and Pacific.....	580,000	60,000	.....
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	245,166	200,000	.....
Northern Pacific.....	47,000,000	47,000,000	.....
Atlantic and Pacific.....	2,330,000	2,330,000	.....
Southern Pacific in California.....	3,520,000	3,000,000	.....
Texas Pacific.....	18,000,000	17,000,000	.....
Corporation totals.....	106,675,166	99,910,000	1,687,442
The grand total granted to States for railroad purposes and to railroad corporations is as follows:			
	Granted. Acres.	Will probably receive. Acres.	Already Patented. Acres.
	174,200,296	139,039,426	2,681,919
Deduct for lands reverted and lapsed.	8,740,264	6,314,005	6,069,011
Net grand total.....	165,459,032	132,725,421	18,595,908

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.—The annual report for the year 1871 shows the following:

NET EARNINGS.	
From freight.....	\$2,800,368 81
From passengers.....	607,878 94
From express and mails.....	63,004 26
From miscellaneous.....	71,022 22

Total.....	\$3,542,268 73
Total expenses.....	2,782,972 80

Net proceeds.....\$759,290 93

The increase of earnings over 1870 was \$308,219. The number of passengers carried in 1871 was 684,884, an increase of 18,687 over 1870. The total tonnage in 1871 was 1,828,491, an increase of 214,294.

The following is the account with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Dr.	
Due on construction account, January 11, 1871.....	\$600,564 79
Paid for construction on 1871.....	556,119 61
Paid for taxes.....	54,217 81
Paid for maintaining organization.....	8,000 00
Paid for interest on funded debt.....	926,798 83

Total.....	\$2,191,730 52
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Cr.	
Income on net earnings.....	\$759,290 93
Income from dividends.....	150,000 00
Income from interest allowed.....	14,476 67
Income 6 per cent. gold bonds.....	1,121,600 00

Total.....	\$2,045,367 60
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Balance, \$149,362 92. Of this amount, \$136,511 74, has been advanced toward the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, to be accounted for in available funds of that company, leaving the exact sum due to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company \$12,851 18.

During the year the slips in Erie harbor have been utilized by blasting and dredging, the track has been graded and extended, five and a half miles of sidings have been constructed, new passenger depots completed at Williamsport and Sunbury, and a new car shop erected at Renova.

The president stated that the last quarterly dividend of the Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad, amounting to \$51,250, was not received until January 3, and is, consequently, not included in the report which closes January 1.

Hannibal & St. Joseph New Stock.—In regard to the new issue of common stock of this company, which has caused much excitement among brokers, the *Evening Post* has the following: "The facts in regard to the Hannibal and St. Joseph new issue of stock are as follows: First—The company has issued 50,000 shares of new stock under a resolution passed by the board of direction which preceded the present board, and authorized by a special act of the Missouri legislature, approved March 4, 1869. Second—The Stock Exchange about two months ago declared Hannibal & St. Joseph to be an 'active speculative stock,' and that in order to continue it on the list the company must comply with article 3 of the by-laws, which prescribes that every active speculative stock must be registered, and that no increase of their capital shall be made except on thirty days notice. Third—The company at once signified its willingness to comply with this request of the Exchange, but while completing the necessary arrangements, and before actual registry, they increased the capital 50,000 shares, and without giving thirty days notice to the Board claiming that such notice was not required until they had registered. Fourth—The company have taken their transfer agency from Duncan, Sherman & Co., into their own offices, No. 78 Broadway, and have appointed the Tenth National Bank registrars, where the entire share capital is registered as follows: Common stock, 91,687 shares (which includes the 50,000 shares new stock); preferred stock 50,871 24-100 shares. Fifth—The Governing Committee, about two weeks ago, decided that no Hannibal & St. Joseph common stock certificates was a 'good delivery' unless countersigned by Duncan, Sherman & Co., the former transfer agents; the object being to prevent any new certificates being put on the market while the transfer books were closed. Yesterday the president of the Stock Exchange ruled that this decision was still in force."

The Governing Committee decided on Wednesday afternoon that the new Hannibal & St. Joseph stock (50,000 shares) would thereafter be a "good delivery," though not until after the expiration of thirty days. The Committee rendered no official report.

Michigan Railroad Subsidies.—The *Detroit Tribune*, just before the announcement of the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court against the validity of municipal subscriptions to railroads, made the following statement of the subsidies then voted, which by the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court, will probably be collectable again:

Company.	Amount received from towns by Company.	Amount in hands of third parties.
Jackson Lansing and Saginaw.....	\$300,000	\$308,000
Flint and Pere Marquette.....	75,000	75,000
*Paw Paw Railroad.....	36,100	28,100
Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids.....	95,000	95,000
*From White Pigeon to Kalamazoo.....	108,000	88,000
Michigan Lake Shore.....	50,000	50,000
Port Huron and Lake Michigan.....	117,000	117,300
Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	220,000	220,000
Ionia and Lansing.....	13,450	95,450
Michigan Air Line.....	85,500	85,500
Detroit and Howell.....	48,500	48,500
Other roads.....	394,200	299,300
Total.....	\$1,445,955	\$1,899,955

* Of the bonds of this Company \$8,000 have already been paid.
+ Of the bonds delivered to this Company \$25,000 have already been paid.

Of action taken under the general law of 1869, as far as the pending cases can affect it, the following is a statement:

Company.	Am't deliv'd to com'p'y by State Treas.	Am't in third parties' hands
Michigan Air Line.	\$25,000	\$25,000
Kalamazoo and South Huron.	36,000	36,000
*Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore.	97,500	13,500
Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw.	48,500	23,500
Port Huron and Lake Michigan.	42,000	42,000
Other roads.	50,000	50,000

Total. \$299,000 \$190,000

* Of the bonds delivered to this road which have not been sold, \$4,000 have been paid by a direct tax, and on the remaining \$80,000 cash advances have been made by outside parties.

Of the last columns in the foregoing tables the following is a

SUMMARY.	
Amount still in hands of third parties—	
Voted under special acts.	\$1,399,955
Voted under general law.	190,000
Total.	\$1,589,955

"The result of our investigation may thus be briefly stated: The towns and counties of Michigan have thus far voted to aid railroad enterprises in which they are interested to the amount of about (probably over) \$6,000,000. Of this aid about \$1,750,000 has been granted upon the diverse conditions embodied in the various special enabling acts to be found in our statute books, and \$4,250,000 upon the clear and precise terms contained in the general law of 1869. Of the last named amount over \$3,600,000 have already been deposited with the State Treasurer. The companies aided have thus far obtained actual possession of \$1,744,955 in bonds, of which \$37,000 have been already paid, \$118,000 still remain in their possession, and the balance is now in the hands of third parties. This \$1,589,955 has been taken by capitalists and corporations, by contractors and employes, by people of all classes and sections."

New Railroads Constructed in 1871.—In THE CHRONICLE of February 3 we published a tabular list of all new railroad lines constructed in the year 1871, compiled from an extended statement in the *Railroad Gazette*. The latter journal has since made some corrections and additions to its previous list, from which the following is made up:

	From	To	Miles.
Missisquoi Valley (Vt.)	St. Albans	Richford	28
New Haven, Derby & Ansonia (Conn.)	New Haven	Ansonia	13
Rome & Clinton (N. Y.)			10
Savannah & Memphis (Ga.)	Opelika		20
Mobile & Ala. Grand Trunk (Ala.)	Mobile		40
Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich. (Ind.)	Warsaw	Manchester	20
Northern Central (Mich.)	Jonesville	Albion	20
Chicago, Pekin & Southwest'n (Ill.)	Pekin	Groveland	6
Sabula, Ackley & Dakota (Iowa)		Oxford Mills	17
Burlington & Missouri River (Iowa)	Chariton	Garden Grove	22
North Wisconsin (Wis.)	Hudson	Richmond	23
Appleton & New London (Wis.)	Manitowish		23
Houston & Texas Central (Texas)	Burton	Austin	80
Oregon Central (Oregon)			20

Union Pacific Railroad.—A report from Omaha, dated January 31, stated that: "There was recorded at this place, to-day, the deeds of lands from the city of Omaha to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which had been purchased by the city at a cost of \$200,000, and which, in addition to \$250,000 in Douglas County (Neb.) bonds, have been delivered to the railroad company. The contract with and consideration from that company embodied

in the deeds being that it will construct and maintain a railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha; that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad shall be and remain at Omaha; that all the transfer of freight, passengers, baggage, mails and express matter east and west, shall, after the completion of this bridge, be made upon the grounds donated in this city; that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will, within one year, expend on depot buildings upon these grounds not less than \$100,000; all machines, car shops and general offices of the company to remain at Omaha.

"Nine of the eleven spans of the bridge are already completed, and the other two are in progress, and will probably be completed by the 1st of March next, so that trains will pass over the bridge."

The Iowa Legislature have passed a resolution charging the company with violating Congressional enactments in locating their terminal station in Omaha instead of Council Bluffs, and appointed a committee to investigate the subject and report the steps necessary to oblige the company to comply with the act of Congress. Messrs. Allen and Stone, of the Senate, and Beresheim, Gear and Duncombe, of the House, form the committee.

Union Pacific Railroad—Central Branch.—WASHINGTON, February 9.—Some time ago Representative Moore, of Illinois, introduced a resolution in relation to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and other railroad companies, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To-day the Committee agreed upon a report in which they state that one hundred miles of the road have been completed, under the assignment made to the Company by the name of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, and filed in the Department of the Interior by the railroad companies interested in 1863; that the road so completed was accepted by the Commissioners appointed as prescribed by law; that bonds have been issued to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company for all the sections of said road so completed, and patents were ordered to be issued for the lands, or fifty-seven miles thereof, by the Secretary of the Interior, which order had been opened for a rehearing before the Secretary of the Interior, and is now pending before him, he being the officer by law now authorized to hear and decide upon the same, and which order was not known to the House at the time of the passage of the resolution. There being no evidence of fraud in the premises, the committee will ask to be discharged from a further consideration of said resolution, and that the same do lie upon the table, and the Secretary of the Interior be notified thereof.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Bankruptcy Case.—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, first in Massachusetts, then in Connecticut, and finally in New York. The assignee in bankruptcy in Massachusetts was accepted as the assignee by the Connecticut creditors, but the New York creditors had a different assignee. Judge Blatchford had made the adjudication in New York, and an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court. Judge Woodruff has now reversed the adjudication of Judge Blatchford, on the grounds that after the adjudication in Connecticut, where a single assignee had been agreed upon and complete jurisdiction established, any adjudication in this State was unnecessary and superfluous, and would only tend to complicate matters with which the Court of this district was estopped from interfering.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific				Chicago and Alton				Chicago & Northwestern				Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific				Clev. Col. Cin. & I.			
1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	
(890 m.)	(1,050 m.)	(481 m.)	(465 m.)	(465 m.)	(465 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,223 m.)	(1,223 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	(890 m.)	(890 m.)	(890 m.)	
\$524,450	634,480	\$281,108	\$343,555	373,316	Jan.	\$796,024	\$655,427	.....	.....	\$401,275	\$337,172	.....	\$270,149	327,538	.....	.....	.....
481,085	316,036	340,301	.....	Feb.	753,782	602,481	.....	.....	449,654	361,871	.....	266,788	.....	.....	.....	.....
578,870	342,896	372,618	.....	Mar.	858,359	714,993	.....	.....	500,393	456,223	.....	313,198	.....	.....	.....	.....
756,250	328,039	393,654	.....	Apr.	929,077	789,641	.....	.....	464,314	412,927	.....	283,399	.....	.....	.....	.....
917,760	408,655	465,780	.....	May	1,177,897	1,094,101	.....	.....	536,648	474,516	.....	281,491	.....	.....	.....	.....
795,375	408,658	466,582	.....	June	1,139,284	952,899	.....	.....	555,231	488,169	.....	288,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
819,100	418,709	535,842	.....	July	1,034,392	851,846	.....	.....	484,956	464,100	.....	314,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,006,373	506,680	529,278	.....	Aug.	1,227,512	1,099,337	.....	.....	578,332	544,290	.....	360,759	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,032,830	497,519	505,904	.....	Sept.	1,259,282	1,281,574	.....	.....	681,521	632,509	.....	374,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,005,475	475,608	459,576	.....	Oct.	1,306,338	1,047,318	.....	.....	638,122	562,963	.....	372,139	.....	.....	.....	.....
898,862	441,197	463,056	.....	Nov.	1,037,063	1,006,235	.....	.....	478,370	474,559	.....	340,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
750,000	404,263	369,420	.....	Dec.	773,494	842,012	.....	.....	465,092	.....	.....	317,773	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,933,513	4,849,404	.....	.....	Year	12,203,404	10,997,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,784,615	.....	.....	.....	.....

Illinois Central				Marietta and Cincinnati				Kansas Pacific				Michigan Central				Milwaukee & St. Paul			
1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1872.	
(971 m.)	(1,109 m.)	(1,109 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	
\$923,383	\$639,540	642,456	\$30,177	\$13,883	152,571	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$337,992	\$418,735	503,586	.....	\$396,171	\$306,700	460,965
661,788	565,415	.....	98,275	126,224	.....	Feb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,127	442,665	.....	382,798	327,431	.....	.....
601,326	606,845	.....	101,379	140,740	.....	Mar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	380,430	441,685	.....	377,571	377,571	.....	.....
555,087	588,661	.....	106,246	118,173	.....	Apr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	412,030	470,703	.....	443,133	483,884	.....	.....
694,333	695,445	.....	110,213	119,650	.....	May	.....	.....	.....	.....	406,283	480,847	.....	730,789	672,367	.....	.....
712,546	729,989	.....	111,117	115,115	.....	June	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,187	427,096	.....	755,737	658,018	.....	.....
627,215	714,833	.....	111,137	118,572	.....	July	.....	.....	.....	.....	326,801	422,015	.....	646,434	481,113	.....	.....
899,051	894,308	.....	118,407	137,341	.....	Aug.	328,000	.....	.....	.....	378,890	529,890	.....	661,020	506,557	.....	.....
901,235	885,845	.....	132,968	166,191	.....	Sept.	368,328	.....	.....	.....	467,990	638,660	.....	688,318	815,348	.....	.....
903,225	761,964	.....	153,531	175,438	.....	Oct.	392,500	.....	.....	.....	511,477	582,802	.....	908,313	841,150	.....	.....
811,707	719,910	.....	144,023	172,567	.....	Nov.	290,230	.....	.....	.....	453,873	587,434	.....	791,014	644,625	.....	.....
597,750	590,000	.....	141,376	169,820	.....	Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	423,735	507,050	.....	529,758	473,295	.....	.....
8,678,958	.....	.....	1,418,865	1,690,714	.....	Year	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,791,595	.....	.....	7,421,061	.....	.....	.....

Ohio & Mississippi				Pacific of Mo.				Iron Mt.				St. L. Alton & T. Haute				Toledo, Wab. & Western				Union Pacific			
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.				
(393 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(282 m.)	(282 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)				
\$245,981	\$218,735	\$254,319	\$126,218	Jan.	\$152,392	\$143,468	.....	.....	\$257,663	\$365,174	.....	439,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
253,554	236,341	.....	122,372	Feb.	158,788	124,810	.....	.....	293,645	328,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
281,599	319,964	.....	144,637	Mar.	172,216	154,697	.....	.....	295,298	393,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
243,650	285,416	.....	129,590	Apr.	172,347	140,392	.....	.....	318,099	444,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
222,265	234,732	.....	117,664	May	155,061	124,390	.....	.....	340,892	453,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
189,241	275,251	.....	114,786	June	150,719	139,761	.....	.....	348,639	428,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
211,292	287,540	.....	118,016	July	129,567	153,571	.....	.....	329,756	553,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
298,489	329,270	.....	131,489	Aug.	167,305	165,107	.....	.....	466,431	552,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
325,379	364,128	.....	141,165	Sept.	158,227	188,442	.....	.....	508,042	558,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
330,991	370,654	.....	175,792	Oct.	163,284	186,489	.....	.....	451,293	600,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	335,103	.....	154,427	Nov.	152,909	152,515	.....	.....	425,687	581,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	299,532	.....	169,675	Dec.	137,794	102,995	.....	.....	386,254	500,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Year	1,898,077	.....	.....	.....	4,426,499	5,730,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, February 16, 1872.

The slight flurry which was caused in mercantile circles by the discussion of our diplomatic relations with Great Britain, growing out of the Alabama claims, subsided almost as rapidly as it arose, and has left scarcely a trace of its effect upon our markets. The opinion among business men seems to be that it is impossible for serious trouble to grow out of this matter, and such reference as is now made to it is generally in a spirit of levity. The leading manufacturers, merchants and bankers of Great Britain have members of their houses, or trusted correspondents, who reside in our midst, and they ought to be able to assure their friends at home that our people are as free as possible from any belligerent spirit.

Cotton has slightly declined, but closes firm at 23½c. for middling uplands. Flour is firmer at \$6 65@7 10 for shipping extras. Wheat firmer at \$1 56@1 62 for No. 2 spring. Corn, 72½@73c. for prime new mixed. Groceries are somewhat unsettled, owing to a variety of causes.

Provisions have varied but little; the supply of hog products immediately available has been only moderate, and prices for these have ruled a shade firmer; but for the early future some weakness has been perceptible. In beef, there has been more doing, but in butter and cheese there has been dulness and depression. To-day, the market was quiet at \$14 for new prime mess and \$14 12½ for new mess pork, 9 11-16@9½c. for prime steam lard on the spot, and 10@10½c. for do., May delivery, and 7½c. for long-clear bacon.

Freights have been irregular; latterly, the Liverpool steamers have been getting more money, but generally rates have been without improvement. Yesterday, about 100,000 bush. grain were shipped to Liverpool by steam at 6d. for corn and 6½d. for wheat. To-day, the market was quiet.

Tobacco has been less active, but this is more due to the indifferent assortments offering and the high prices asked than to the absence of demand. In Kentucky leaf, the sales have been about 250 hhds. low grades old crop, to brokers and manufacturers, and 85 hhds. low grades new crop for export, on private terms. We quote somewhat nominally at 8@9c. for lugs and 9½@13c. for common to good leaf. In seed leaf, the market has ruled very dull, and the only business reported embraces 200 cases sundry lots at prices in the range of 20@55c. Spanish tobacco is fairly active, and the sales of the week have been 700 bales Havana at 95c.@\$1.10, and 25 bales Yaya on private terms. Manufactured tobacco is unsettled while Congress is revising the tax upon it.

Cloverseed has declined to 9½@10½c. for Ohio and Indiana. Highwines have declined to 91½c. Tallow has been fairly active at 9½@9¾c. for prime. Hides have been firmer, with sales of prime dry Buenos Ayres at 27½c., gold, and city slaughter ox at 11½c., currency. Leather is in reduced stock, in consequence of liberal shipments to England, and prices are firmer. Wool has been active for foreign at higher prices, the sales including 2,000 bales Cape at 45@47½c., currency, duty paid, but the close is barely steady. Hops have been more active, and the sales to-day embraced 100 bales, crop of 1869, at 9c. Hay has declined to \$1 20@1 25 for shipping lots.

Rosins are scarce and firm at \$4 65@4 70 for common to good strained. Spirits turpentine continue very firm, with an advancing tendency, closing at 84@85½c. In East India goods, gunnies are active and firm, while hemp remains quiet. Linseed oil strong at 87@88c. for casks. Other oils quiet and unchanged. In metals the only feature of interest has been a further advance in both Scotch and American pig iron. Petroleum has latterly been more active, and closed firm at 22@22½c. for refined in bbls. and 28@28½c. in cases, and 13½c. for crude in bulk.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1872, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLES.	Same time this week, 1871.	Same time last week, 1872.	Total since January 1, 1872.	Total since January 1, 1871.	All other countries.	Other S. American.	Brazil.	British Guiana.	Mexico.	Other W. Indies.	Hayti.	Cuba.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Br. India.	China & Japan.	Other S. Europe.	Spain.	Other N. Europe.	Germany.	Holland & Belg.	France.	Great Britain.
Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419	13,419
Corn meal, bbls.	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126	728,126
Rice, bush.	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514	15,514
Barley, bush.	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789	91,789
Oats, bush.	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745	2,933,745
Peas, bush.	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920
Candles, pkgs.	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344	50,344
Coffee, bags.	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590
Cotton, bales.	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710
Drugs, pkgs.	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463	27,463
Hops, bales.	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Wool, bales.	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714
Resin, pkgs.	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804	30,804
Tar, bbls.	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917	917
Oil cake, 100 lbs.	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743
Oil—Petroleum, 100 lbs.	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293	571,293
Whale, 100 lbs.	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743	88,743
Sperm, 100 lbs.	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347	6,347
Lard, 100 lbs.	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020
Provisions, Pork, bbls. & ts.	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828	11,828
Butter, 100 lbs.	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615	24,615
Cheese, 100 lbs.	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,940
Rice, 100 lbs.	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483	134,483
Tallow, 100 lbs.	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005	26,005
Tobacco, leaf &c.	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377
Wholesale, 1871.	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358	15,000,358
Total values, 1871.	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768	16,178,768
Total values, 1872.	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700	1,340,700
Total values, 1871.	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960	3,362,960

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1872, and for the corresponding period in 1871:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.
China, Glass and Earthenware	169	1,06	1,169	Metals, &c.	170	768	829
China	432	9,863	7,911	Cutlery	48	566	426
Earthenware	1,497	47,402	63,791	Hardware	5,711	93,306	76,732
Glass	124	5,006	4,63	Lead, plgs.	3,494	3,496	28,638
Glass plate	27	1,051	4,63	Spelter	93,326	1,498,137	1,195,61
Batons	103	60	489	Steel	3,809	20,306	14,643
Coal, tons	180	15,868	8,564	Tin, boxes	11,106	72,439	4,146
Cocoa, bags	534	2,370	3,091	Tin slabs, lbs.	48,800	1,225,239	450,320
Coffee, bags	27,036	205,143	107,418	Rags	231	14,980	13,945
Cotton, bales	1,017	576	576	Sugar, hnds, tes.	736	18,552	15,756
Drugs, &c.	939	6,503	4,187	Sugar, boxes &	85,456	195,692	98,801
Bark, Peruvian	470	3,509	4,833	Tea	17,001	199,616	177,063
Bristles, tons	1	1,619	715	Tobacco	2,534	10,135	9,051
Cochineal	8	6	10	Waste	53	402	490
Cream Tartar	10	10	4	Wines, &c.	2,292	18,235	23,186
Gambier	13,009	294	294	Champagne, bks.	5,403	30,042	20,247
Gum, cr.	75	631	1,806	Wool, bales	231	5,001	4,424
Gum, Arabic	113	1,639	1,806	Artificially reported	43,776	191,529	192,693
Indigo	29	343	1,806	by value—	54	11,051	5,559
Madder	29	343	1,806	2,935 Corks	28,365	15,806	865,919
Oil, essential	101	3,306	2,935	Fancy goods	2,407	73,676	72,535
Oil, Olive	50	50	2,935	Fish	1,927	41,549	36,123
Soda, bi-carb.	12,516	21,853	21,853	Lemons	15,824	25,332	121,201
Soda, sal.	341	4,009	6,393	Oranges	36,348	181,791	160,826
Soda, ash	66	836	5,306	Nuts	57,125	439,812	1,396,397
Flax	84	767	499	Hides undressed	211,869	1,548,912	1,396,397
Pure	53	50	1,134	Rice	11,114	41,726	3,823
Quany cloth	5,611	29,534	16,393	Spices, &c.	4,569	80,011	85,158
Hair	18	15	59	Cassia	2,277	15,234	15,234
Hemp, bales	412	1,632	5,333	Ginger	117,992	5,198	20,245
Hides, dressed	840	6,911	1,143	Pepper	1,126	20,245	20,245
India rubber	72	72	47	Saltpetre	1,369	51,906	37,009
Ivory	103	501	637	Cork	354	5,908	12,209
Jewelry, &c.	30	146	203	Fustic	3,218	67,815	49,519
Watches	11,918	63,126	63,126	Logwood	11,720	23,303	23,303
Linseed	2,683	3,053	3,053	Mahogany			

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1871, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.
Ashes, pkgs.	204	890	720	Oil cake, pkgs.	994	9,858	2,571
Breadstuffs	22,264	230,142	337,107	Oil, lard	29	29	822
Flour, bbls.	21,180	131,169	233,761	Provisions—	2,712	19,621	15,547
Wheat, bus.	899,070	2,365,475	591,826	Butter, pkgs.	10,152	65,422	61,537
Corn	81,235	577,691	215,511	Cheese	10,189	34,301	37,611
Oats	1,287	31,920	1,65	Meats	13,782	81,073	45,011
Rye	52,300	285,434	40,938	Eggs	4,835	21,012	11,961
Barley, &c.	20,127	136,253	4,693	Pork	7,676	23,321	49,535
Grass seed	7,895	27,300	29,773	Beef, pkgs	628	5,118	23,873
Beans	1,287	31,920	1,65	Swine, pkgs	13,782	81,073	45,011
Peanut	3,630	17,821	21,630	Lard, kegs	413	1,867	3,351
Cotton, bales	210,118	125,000	170,056	Rice, pkgs.	3,910	30,495	21,449
Hemp, bales	56	570	61	Starch	385	2,173	1,901
Hides	13,812	59,872	54,841	Sugar, hnds, &c.	230	2,966	8,932
Leather, bales	245	1,834	4,618	Tallow, pkgs.	805	5,522	2,749
Wool, bales	58,392	449,393	29,133	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,206	9,430	11,085
Wool, bales	736	24,836	29,133	Whiskey, bbls.	3,833	21,757	20,977
Wool, bales	281	1,282	1,502	Wool, bales	1,433	5,014	9,079
Spirits turp.	593	6,049	4,815	Dressed hogs No.	8,261	39,974	58,383
Rosin	3,817	77,105	53,344				
Tar	1,107	5,343	1,107				
Pitch	225	225	50				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 16, 1872.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Feb. 16. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 88,966 bales against 86,236 bales last week, 92,688 bales the previous week, and 120,513 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,091,196 bales against 2,653,339 bales for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 562,143 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1871 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.	Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.
New Orleans..... bales	40,556	57,790	Florida..... bales	339	484
Mobile.....	10,311	16,548	North Carolina.....	1,812	2,33
Charleston.....	5,344	7,675	Virginia.....	7,200	13,501
Savannah.....	8,291	22,420			
Texas.....	1,985	8,936	Total receipts.....	88,966	141,567
Tennessee, &c.....	6,775	11,380	Decrease this year.....	52,991	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 76,459 bales, of which 48,375 were to Great Britain, 11,302 to France, and 16,782 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 569,939 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Feb. 16.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Stock.		
	G. Brit.	France	Cont'n't		1871.	1872.	1871.
New Orleans.....	30,148	8,555	11,895	49,598	80,286	231,254	2,550,04
Mobile.....	3,619	1,166	4,785	9,570	9,412	65,482	81,671
Charleston.....	4,391	2,917	2,040	9,348	8,253	75,570	103,214
Savannah.....	1,432	2,114	8,566	6,806	47,799	61,517	
Texas.....	7,881	67	7,881	14,214	94,817	107,000	
Other ports.....	1,032		1,032		26,000	38,000	
Total.....	45,375	11,792	16,732	76,459	75,185	569,939	709,083
Since Sept. 1.....	844,239	130,001	177,245	1,152,074	1,576,133		

* These exports are 271 bales from Philadelphia and 751 bales from Norfolk. Last week we reported 506 bales from Norfolk, and the 751 bales now reported is the additional shipment by the same vessel; the total shipment being 1,259 bales.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 1,274 bales, while the stocks to-night are 139,094 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Feb. 9, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans.....	663,235	821,663	263,559	84,819	71,435	419,813	112,403	241,255
Mobile.....	236,931	282,402	70,415	5,131	5,576	101,630	101,630	61,647
Charleston.....	215,377	262,425	56,187	19,285	19,285	95,757	95,757	32,877
Savannah.....	163,043	532,219	111,038	30,639	50,859	192,536	102,991	32,560
Texas.....	143,991	148,191	62,671	525	2,264	65,469	48,596	46,840
New York.....	61,808	117,630	218,425	491	7,542	226,461		86,430
Florida.....	12,477	6,824						12,587
North Carolina.....	33,235	64,007						32,105
Virginia.....	202,282	217,161	1,259			1,259	195,078	5,681
Other ports.....	57,338	41,165	12,053		3,897	15,950		17,000
Total this year.....	2002,230		796,438	118,699	160,463	1,075,615	718,069	573,126
Total last year.....	2511,382	1243,091	1,491	256,337	150,948	729,722	668,463	

The market for the past week has been very dull. On Saturday last there was a slight recovery from the depression of the previous day, middling uplands closing at 23½c. against 23c. on Friday. Monday and Tuesday the demand was extremely limited, the receipts at our ports showed an excess over the same days of last week, and Liverpool was reported dull and lower; as a result of these united influences our market on the latter day was ½c. off at the close. The two following days prices remained unchanged. To-day and also yesterday after the first morning dispatch no press cable news had been received up to near the close of business this afternoon, though there were private advices here yesterday of a more favorable nature, and with smaller receipts at the ports during the last half of the week, there has been increased firmness and tone, with considerably more doing to-day, and an improvement of ½c., middling uplands closing at 23½c., or an advance of ½c. since last Friday. The renewed strength developed in the market to-day arose out of the fact that the receipts at the ports for the week as made up to-night were less than anticipated earlier in the week. For forward delivery no special feature has been developed, the fluctuations corresponding in the main with fluctuations for spot cotton. The last quotations for futures were (basis low middling) 22½c. for February, 22 13-16c. for March, 23 5-16c. for April, 23½c. for May, and 23½c. for June. The total sales of this description for the week are 96,550 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 9,414 bales, including 3,526 for export, 3,638 for consumption, 376 for speculation, and 1,874 in transit. Of the above, 79 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	20½c.	20½c.	20½c.	20½c.
Good Ordinary.....	21½c.	21½c.	21½c.	21½c.
Low Middling.....	22½c.	22½c.	22½c.	22½c.
Middling.....	23½c.	23½c.	23½c.	23½c.
Good Middling.....	24½c.	24½c.	24½c.	24½c.

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	SALES.					PRICES.			
	Exp't.	Consp.	Spec.	Trans.	Total.	Ord'ry.	Good Ord'ry.	Midg.	Midg.
Saturday.....	220	299	67	616	1,202	20½c.	21½c.	22½c.	23½c.
Monday.....	62	251	21	334	668	20½c.	21½c.	22½c.	23½c.
Tuesday.....	532	125		677	700	20½c.	21½c.	22½c.	23½c.
Wednesday.....	1,800	215	1	1,083	2,124	20½c.	21½c.	22½c.	23½c.
Thursday.....	1,444	1,811	89	1,150	4,494	20½c.	21½c.	22½c.	23½c.
Friday.....	3,526	3,638	376	1,874	9,414				

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 96,550 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	bales.	cts.		bales.	cts.
For February.....	200	22½	For May.....	200	23 5-16
For March.....	200	22½	For June.....	200	23 5-16
For April.....	200	22½	For July.....	200	23 5-16
For May.....	200	22½	For August.....	200	23 5-16
For June.....	200	22½	For September.....	200	23 5-16
For July.....	200	22½	For October.....	200	23 5-16
For August.....	200	22½	For November.....	200	23 5-16
For September.....	200	22½	For December.....	200	23 5-16
For October.....	200	22½			
For November.....	200	22½			
For December.....	200	22½			

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

7-16c. paid to exchange 100 March for 100 April.
11-16c. " " 100 March for 100 May.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—It has rained on one day this week at Galveston, with cold nights and warm days all the week. At New Orleans there has been one day when there was a slight rain; at Selma and Montgomery it has rained on three days; at Columbus it has rained on two days; at Macon it has rained three days; at Charleston there was rain in the early part of the week, but since then it has been clear and pleasant; at Memphis they have had one rainy day and the balance pleasant. The thermometer at Memphis averaged 48; at Charleston, 49; at Columbus, 50; at Macon, 52; at Savannah, 46; at Montgomery, 57, and at Galveston, 56.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—Our Bombay telegram received to-night gives the shipments to Great Britain for the week at 6,000 bales, and to the continent, 6,000 bales, while the receipts at Bombay during the same time have been 46,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are for the week ending Monday:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's receipts.
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	
1872.....	6,000	6,000	12,000	103,000	3,000	134,000	46,000
1871.....	11,000	1,000	12,000	70,000	17,200	87,200	25,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a decrease this year in the week's shipments to Great Britain of 5,000 bales, but that the total movement since Jan. 1 shows an increase in shipments of 51,800 bales over the corresponding period of 1871, while the receipts at Bombay continue to be largely in excess of a year ago. We have nothing this week with regard to the condition of the crop at Bombay.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The demand for cloth has continued active this week, and with a higher market and most of the domestic makes well sold up, prices have improved for native with an increasing demand. Sales, 300 bales native, April delivery at 16½c.; 1,000 bales on spot at 10c., gold, in bond; 250 bales at 16c. cash; 500 rolls domestic, April delivery, at 18c.; 2,000 rolls, future delivery, on private terms, and 500 rolls for prompt delivery at 17c., cash. Bags have moved freely, and prices have advanced materially. Sales are 500 bales at 15½c.; 600 bales heavy at 16c.; 200 at 16½c.; 100 bales at 16¾c.; 700 bales at 16¾c.; 150 bales at 17c.; 400 bales at 17½c.; 485 at 17¾c.; 150 to arrive at 11½c., gold, in bond, and 500 bales to arrive at 11½c., gold, in bond. In Boston the sales have been 200 bales light at 15c.; 400 heavy at 16c., currency, and 400 bales to arrive at 11½c., gold, in bond. Hemp continues dull, and for most kinds there is an easier feeling. Jute has been active and closes very firm. Jute butts have met with an active demand, but close more quiet. The sales are 2,000 bales to arrive at 3½c., gold; 3,000 to arrive at 3 7-16c., gold, and 3,000 to arrive in Boston at 3 7-16c., gold.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—By cable we have to-night the stocks at all the European ports, the India cotton afloat for all of Europe, and the American afloat for each port as given below. From figures thus received we have prepared the following table, showing the quantity of cotton in sight at this date (February 16) of each of the two past seasons:

	1872.	1871.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	535,000	750,000
Stock in London.....	180,000	78,232
Stock in Glasgow.....	400	350
Stock in Havre.....	192,000	43,270
Stock in Marseilles.....	13,500	4,600
Stock in Bremen.....	12,500	2,750
Stock rest of Continent.....	90,000	25,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	203,000	295,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazil)....	30,000	None.
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	15,250	28,300
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	260,000	143,495
Stock in United States ports.....	575,000	709,033
Stock in inland towns.....	88,057	123,897
Total.....	2,194,707	2,204,537

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 9,830 bales compared with the same date of 1871.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1871:

	Week ending Feb. 16, 1872.			Week ending Feb. 16, 1871.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	2,469	2,801	16,648	4,501	3,876	21,993
Columbus.....	616	529	10,000	974	1,809	12,370
Macon.....	573	1,229	11,359	1,343	2,096	15,914
Montgomery....	564	744	7,320	1,873	2,356	10,015
Selma.....	840	1,080	4,340	1,363	2,217	9,921
Memphis.....	10,426	9,838	32,854	17,224	20,520	45,673
Nashville.....	1,540	801	5,537	3,504	3,077	8,011
Total.....	17,028	17,022	88,037	30,782	35,951	123,897

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 6 bales, and are to-night 35,840 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 13,754 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 7,893 bales, against 7,874 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1871; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1871

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.		
Liverpool.....	5,806	10,475	7,780	7,831	217,479	327,155
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	5,538
Total to Gt. Britain	5,806	10,475	7,780	7,831	218,428	332,693
Havre.....	.....	79	19	.....	372	.....
Other French ports.....	71	.....	.....	.....	119	.....
Total French.....	71	79	19	.....	491	.....
Bremen and Hanover.....	23	122	75	67	4,914	7,777
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	5,088
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,133	7,329
Total to N. Europe.	23	122	75	67	6,346	20,194
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,255
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	2
Total Spain, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	2,257
Grand Total.....	5,900	10,676	7,874	7,898	226,461	355,144

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1871:

RECEIPTS FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	5,825	66,180	2,737	25,432	543	1,520	.....	.....
Texas.....	2,490	28,157	.....	1,157	555	2,091	.....	511
Savannah.....	2,432	67,151	886	17,674	519	9,737	231	4,594
Mobile.....	.....	1,647	.....	11,087	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	397	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina.....	2,525	97,803	724	3,677	522	6,476	.....	5,786
N'th Carolina.....	1,131	38,084	.....	.....	.....	1,448	483	5,168
Virginia.....	3,433	114,509	2,755	50,192	.....	.....	692	26,014
North'n Ports.....	.....	2,516	1,909	32,367	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	3,698	65,821	842	25,854	579	16,777	1,656	18,194
Foreign.....	48	2,549	.....	148	.....	988	.....	.....
Total this year	22,028	481,726	9,873	167,907	2,723	39,037	3,062	61,257
Total last year	30,418	670,646	11,420	135,975	1,767	32,094	4,505	85,703

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 49,420 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

NEW YORK—To	Ship	Tonnage	Destination	Total bales.
To Liverpool, per steamers England, 1,641....	City of New York, 1,473....	Minnesota, 2,405....	per ships City of Agra, 632....	7,831
Great Western, 1,680.....	67
To Bremen, per steamer Leipzig, 67.....
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Jose, 2,330....	per ships Van-couver, 3,118....	Theresa, 2,004....	Columbia, 4,646....	15,421
.....	2,700
To Cork, per bark Felix, 2,700.....	3,837
To Havre, per ship Gold Hunter, 3,837.....	2,623
To Bremen, per ship Uhland, 2,623.....	4,786
To Antwerp, per ship Florence Oulton, 2,575....	per bark Hawthorn, 2,211.....	.....	.....	460
To Barcelona, per brig Moralidad, 460.....	2,610
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Contest, 2,610.....	1,970
To Queenstown, per ship Svea, 1,970.....	1,700
To Cork, per schooner Annie Burr, 1,700.....	2,564
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per bark J. R. Boyd, 2,564.....	Upland, 1,259.....	.....	.....	1,259
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per bark Peru, 1,259.....	54
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Peruvian, 54.....	974
To Bremen, per steamer Berlin, 974.....	293
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Trent, 293.....	271
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per ship Glenhaven, 271.....	49,420
Total.....	49,420

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Queens-town.	Cork.	Havre.	Bremen.	Antwerp.	Barcelo-na.	Total.
New York.....	7,831	.....	.....	67	4,786	460	.....	7,831
New Orleans.....	15,421	2,700	3,837	2,623	4,786	.....	.....	29,327
Mobile.....	2,610	1,970	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280
Savannah.....	2,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,564
Norfolk.....	1,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259
Baltimore.....	54	.....	.....	.....	974	.....	.....	1,028
Boston.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293
Philadelphia.....	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271
Total.....	30,308	1,970	4,400	3,837	3,664	4,786	460	49,420

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110½ and 110½, and the close was 110½. Foreign Exchange market is dull to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers' long, 109½@109½; short, 110@110½, and Commercial, 108½@108½. Freight closed at ½d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and ½c. by sail to Havre, and ½d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—10:30 A. M.—The market opened quiet to-day, with sales estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and 12,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 535,000 bales, of which 168,000 bales are American.

	Jan. 21.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.
Total sales.....	113,000	158,000	117,000	58,000
Sales for export.....	16,000	15,000	14,000	6,000
Sales on speculation.....	21,000	54,000	43,000	12,000
Total stock.....	491,000	469,000	499,000	535,000
Stock of American.....	156,000	147,000	157,000	168,000
Total afloat.....	383,000	435,000	414,000	....
American afloat.....	197,000	231,000	202,000	....

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Up'ds. 11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½
Orleans 11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½	11½@11½

NOTE.—The telegraphic difficulty in Newfoundland still continues.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Feb. 3, states:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd fair	Same date 1871
Sea Island.....	24	30 38 44 50	23 30 38
Stained.....	14 22	28 32 34 36	18 22 27
Upland.....	9½ 10½	11 11½ 11½ 11½	8 8½ 8½ 8½
Mobile.....	9½ 10½	11 11½ 11½ 11½	8 8½ 8½ 8½
N. Orleans & Texas.....	9½ 10½	11 11½ 11½ 11½	8 8½ 8½ 8½

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Midland d. d. d. d.	20 23 24	21 23 24	21 23 24	21 23 24	Midland d. d. d. d.	20 23 24	21 23 24	21 23 24	21 23 24
Sea Island 28	30	32	34	36	Pernambuco.....	11½	11½	11½	11½
Upland.....	12½	11½	11½	11½	Broad.....	9½	8½	8½	8½
Mobile.....	12½	11½	11½	11½	Dholerah.....	9½	8½	8½	8½
Orleans.....	12½	11½	11½	11½					

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	Taken on spec. to this date	Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date	Actual exp't from U.K. in 1871.
American.....	54,860	11,850	25,580
Brazilian.....	26,400	100	2,560
Egyptian.....	14,430	840	2,400
W. Indian.....	8,060	450	300
E. Indian.....	89,550	11,100	37,430
Total.....	187,340	24,340	63,270

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	Sales this week	Total year	Same period 1871.	Average weekly sales 1871.
American.....	3,721	11,340	53,830	269,900
Brazilian.....	30,170	9,810	31,580	128,550
Egyptian.....	6,070	93	2,580	50,700
Smyrna & Grk.....	5,170	276	950	3,760
West Indian, &c.....	18,070	7,507	29,490	58,040
East Indian.....	89,300	14,608	54,070	158,560
Total.....	187,340	24,340	63,270	55,101

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	Receipts at New York	Exports from New York
For the week.....	22,364	230,142
Since Jan. 1.....	1,721	1,721
For the week.....	17,217	121,047
Since Jan. 1.....	38,330	265,317

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 31.50 per cent is American against 44 per cent last year. The proportion of Indian cotton is 43 per cent against 31 per cent.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—There has been a good demand for cotton, and prices are very firm. The following are the particulars of imports deliveries and stocks:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Imports, January 1 to Feb. 1.....	14,196	19,955	66,465
Deliveries.....	45,352	11,488	47,190
Stocks, Feb. 1.....	91,088	76,291	179,650

BREADSTUFFS

FRIDAY P. M., February 16, 1872.

The market for breadstuffs has been variable during the past week, prices showing some advance in flour, wheat, and rye, and some decline in corn, oats and barley, but with only a moderate degree of activity. In fact, the main features of the whole market have been very much like those of the preceding week.

The receipts of flour have continued on a very limited scale, and, with the productions of local mills, have not been more than half the current wants of the market. There has been rather

more demand from Great Britain, and the transactions embrace a few thousand barrels extra State at \$6 70@6 80 for common to good lines, but holders generally have not been inclined to accept these prices. Yesterday, there was a brisk demand, part speculative, for bakers and family brands, and 2,000 bbls. low grades from winter wheat sold at \$7 25. Southern flours, in view of a large demand for South America, have advanced 25c. per bbl. Rye flour, corn meal, and buckwheat flour have also been doing rather better. To-day the market opened active and firmer, but closed comparatively quiet; the sales embraced 1,000 bbls. ordinary extra State at \$6 75, to arrive.

In wheat the demand has been better sustained, and the wants of shippers have extended to all the principal qualities, including fine amber and white, while millers have purchased moderately. Prices show an advance of 1@2c., but without much buoyancy; with the approach of spring, holders show considerable anxiety to reduce stocks, which have thus far decreased slowly. Receipts at the West continue much smaller than in previous years, but (as we intended to remark last week) the movement for export and consumption has been so small that the visible supply shows no important diminution. Yesterday, eight or ten boat loads of spring wheat sold for export at \$1 56@1 56½ for No. 2 Chicago in store, and \$1 61@1 63½ for No. 1 spring in store and afloat, with choice amber Michigan held at \$1 75, and white do. \$1 80. To-day the market was dull; a boat load of ordinary No. 2 Chicago spring sold at \$1 56 in store, and another of prime No. 1 at \$1 69 in store.

Indian corn has been depressed. The rally on Friday last was followed by dulness, and a slight advance in ocean freights, under which prime Western mixed receded to 72½@73c.; other descriptions continue nominal. To-day, there was a very firm market, and a good demand for prime new Western mixed at 72½@73c.

In rye we notice the sale of a boat load of Western at 95c., in store, but this price was rather forced, and, with a large stock, the close is dull. Barley has been selling quite freely at lower prices, including common to choice two-rowed State at 75@85c., and Canada West at \$1.05@1.10. Oats have been variable; the stock is large, and the trade partially supplied with receipts by rail. To-day, prime Western mixed sold at 54c. afloat, and the same in store was quoted at 52c.

We annex closing quotations:

	Flour.	GRAIN.
Superfine State and Western.....	\$6 15@6 50	Wheat—No. 2 spring, bush, \$1 56@1 61
Extra State, &c.....	6 70@7 10	No. 1 spring..... 1 61@1 64
Western Spring Wheat.....	6 65@6 90	Red Western..... 1 63@1 67
do double extras.....	7 25@8 75	Amber do..... 1 69@1 75
do winter wheat extras.....	7 15@10 25	White..... 1 65@1 80
City shipping extras.....	6 90@7 10	Corn—Western mixed..... 70@73
City trade and family brands.....	7 75@9 50	White Western..... 72@73
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	8 75@10 50	Yellow Western..... 72@73
Southern shipp'g extras.....	7 25@8 50	Southern, new..... 70@73
Rye flour.....	4 50@5 15	Rye—State and Canada..... 97@1 00
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	3 50@3 90	Western..... 90@95
Corn meal—Brwine, &c.....	3 95@4 00	Oats—Black Illinois..... 52@54
Buckwheat flour, p. 100lb.....	3 25@3 65	Chicago mixed..... 54@56
		White Ohio and State..... 54@56
		Barley—Western..... 85@90
		State..... 75@1 00
		Canada..... 1 00@1 12
		Peas—Canada..... 1 00@1 20

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	Receipts at New York	Exports from New York
For the week.....	22,364	230,142
Since Jan. 1.....	1,721	1,721
For the week.....	17,217	121,047
Since Jan. 1.....	38,330	265,317

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING							
FEBRUARY 10, 1872.							
	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	
Chicago.....	19,092	28,640	358,880	79,845	41,790	11,229	
Milwaukee.....	9,632	70,980	55,521	20,636	24,160	9,580	
Toledo.....	1,743	1,652	137,703	7,953	1,652	.....
Detroit.....	5,301	14,775	28,544	6,500	6,846	.....
Cleveland.....	3,850*	8,250	3,500	15,850	.....	350	
St. Louis.....	13,650	49,254	133,643	56,968	11,343	7,686	
Duluth.....	.....	.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	53,188	174,351	715,731	187,752	83,791	28,785	
Previous week.....	55,543	139,211	861,572	211,553	58,941	26,833	
Correspond'g week.....	87,314	453,313	1,055,686	179,044	46,080	15,364	
".....	70,975	538,138	484,109	178,891	45,237	14,299	
".....	69,100	896,523	550,855	171,686	29,958	20,142	
".....	68,519	193,342	656,008	125,466	28,581	13,292	
".....	67,860	216,007	342,031	141,780	24,455	18,794	
* Estimated. † Partly estimated.							

* Estimated. † Partly estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Aug 1 to Feb 10, both inclusive for four years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.
Flour, bbls.	3,015,892	3,448,405	3,612,752	3,954,117
Wheat, bush.	39,738,465	32,203,108	33,277,218	29,362,996
Corn, bush.	32,076,631	21,918,193	21,175,803	16,646,534
Oats, bush.	16,535,516	12,025,735	10,164,472	16,136,282
Barley, bush.	5,285,055	4,324,044	2,770,497	4,493,886
Rye, bush.	2,101,370	1,143,346	1,107,217	1,161,304
Total grain.	86,906,930	74,924,886	68,495,207	67,801,002

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland and St. Louis, for the week ending Feb. 10, 1872:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Feb. 10, '72.	35,800	33,486	301,167	71,088	46,074	8,990
Week ending Feb. 3, '72.	41,382	41,394	458,58	106,585	42,532	11,069
Week ending Feb. 11, '71.	49,935	37,924	598,706	52,080	12,115	6,342
Week ending Feb. 11, '70.	58,601	82,147	204,738	24,493	14,088	3,887

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to February 10, inclusive, for four years.

	1872.	1871.*	1870.*	1869.*
Flour, bbls.	325,044	333,201	363,590	516,675
Wheat, bush.	199,755	217,008	570,013	581,808
Corn, bush.	2,510,855	2,066,250	742,651	1,100,107
Oats, bush.	551,883	296,870	301,827	414,360
Barley, bush.	203,342	130,552	61,244	123,165
Rye, bush.	67,563	22,022	23,608	143,090
Total.	3,533,398	2,793,702	1,613,343	2,362,470

* St. Louis not included.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	25,664	19,650	355,800	77,605	6,500	.....
Boston	9,163	.....	106,560	19,475	800	.....
Portland	8,837	17,640	10,395	6,600	6,376	.....
Montreal	8,800	7,250	.....	520	2,400	.....
Philadelphia	6,762	16,025	43,831	31,080	8,290	922
Baltimore	15,100	26,640	41,000	13,000	.....	2,000
New Orleans	9,099	.....	11,706	63,561	.....	.....

Total. 80,825 87,205 569,092 314,841 24,266 2,922
 Week ending Feb. 3. 107,997 94,974 843,813 177,084 42,933 3,188
 Week ending Jan. 27. 155,397 124,036 1,033,915 283,527 40,378 8,555
 Week ending Jan. 20. 142,079 111,365 841,178 267,290 93,593 2,960
 Week ending Jan. 13. 143,414 99,870 759,640 194,952 89,845 2,662
 Week ending Jan. 6. 98,878 96,300 749,332 172,092 82,618 2,730
 And from Jan. 1, '72: Flour, 728,380 bbls; Wheat, 613,759 bush; Corn 4,790,810 bush; Oats, 1,809,786 bush; Barley, 373,653 bush; Rye, 22,807 bush.
 Total grain, 7,110,855 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in the New York canals, February 10, 1872, is as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York	3,054,435	564,305	2,394,842	282,772
In store at Albany	15,000	25,000	183,000	77,000
In store at Buffalo	618,491	388,850	408,739	159,015
In store at Chicago	1,676,175	5,967,239	1,307,210	570,587
In store at Milwaukee	1,704,000	318,336	197,173	58,012
In store at Duluth	18,900	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo, Feb. 1.	466,000	533,652	289,991	37,548
In store at Detroit	155,820	61,836	162,123	22,852
In store at Oswego	500,000	300,000	175,001	30,000
In store at St. Louis	402,052	278,688	265,799	16,712
In store at St. Paul	11,109	354,134	188,504	31,493
In store at Toronto, Feb. 1.	121,817	3,374	69,835	51,085
In store at Montreal, Feb. 1.	221,821	177,500	19,526	11,300
In store at Philadelphia*	275,000	175,000	250,000	40,000
In store at Baltimore*	140,000	260,000	80,000	15,000
Amount on New York canals.	1,118,203	1,033,212	623,075	499,054
Rail shipments for week	23,496	301,167	71,088	46,074
Total.	10,532,309	10,542,253	6,578,605	1,973,584
Total in store and in transit Feb. 3, '72.	10,644,001	10,540,869	6,691,077	2,038,394
" Jan. 27, '72.	10,960,083	10,473,150	6,601,998	2,035,829
" Jan. 20, '72.	10,966,172	9,418,248	6,638,775	2,105,523
" Jan. 13, '72.	10,655,402	8,939,529	6,666,702	2,036,737
" Jan. 6, '72.	10,844,473	8,330,627	6,469,217	2,051,334
" Feb. 11, '71.	10,537,777	4,465,725	2,864,725	1,204,222
" Dec. 30, '71.	10,541,552	3,776,487	6,217,291	2,429,884

* Estimated.

† Including stock afloat in New York.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1872.

The principal new feature of the week has been the movement on the part of Congress looking to the doing away entirely with the import duty on tea and coffee. Our merchants generally seem to think the articles named as among those best calculated to stand a tax without materially affecting consumers, and the effort to reduce the revenue by abolishing the duty meets with little approbation. It is hoped, however, that if the bill is to become a law, it will be put through quickly, as pending the settlement of the question business is and must continue very slow. On sweets the tone has been rather dull and a little tame, except for domestic molasses, the small stock of which gives owners much advantage. Jobbers still appear somewhat dissatisfied with the call for distribution, but are, as a rule, hopeful, and think that interior dealers and consumers cannot hold back much longer.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total throw on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black, 4,837 pkgs.	Laguayra, 3,396 bgs.	Sugar, Brazil, 7,996 bags.
Green, 3,607 pkgs.	Other, 3,396 bgs.	Manilla &c., 2,751 bags.
Japan, 2,506 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba, 6,711 bcs.	Molasses, Cuba, 323 bhdls.
Vanilla, 4,811 pkgs.	Cuba, 3,558 bhdls.	Porto Rico, 141 bhdls.
Coffee Rio, 1,208 bags.	Porto Rico, 480 bhdls.	Demerara, 111 bhdls.
Java, 4,811 bags.	Other, 618 bhdls.	Other, 111 bhdls.
Moracabo, 2,229 bags.	Other, 618 bhdls.	Other, 111 bhdls.

Imports this week have included 2 cargoes of tea; 20,314 bags Rio and Santos, 14,054 bags of other kinds of coffee; 10,692 boxes, 2,919 hhdls., 2,298 baskets, 450 bags, and 4,784 pockets of sugar; 577 hhdls. of molasses, and 756 bbls. New Orleans do.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date	Imports at leading ports since January 1, 1872.
Tea, 1872.	1871.	1872.
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	.....	2,540,496
Coffee Rio.....bags.	75,770	29,887
Coffee, other.....bags.	22,440	29,558
Sugar.....boxes.	21,272	31,638
Sugar.....bhdls.	13,584	26,515
Sugar.....bags.	117,266	345,087
Molasses.....hhdls.	3,509	5,683

TEA.

On values there is no quotable change to note though the position is somewhat nominal and probably with the exception of greens the tone is a little weak. The line trade has been very dull and the call for invoices correspondingly light, giving business a slow and rather discouraging aspect. The proposition in the House of Representatives to do away entirely with the duty is the main cause of the inactivity. While the removal of the duty would unquestionably add to the value of goods in bond, the uncertainty of any such law being enacted would induce buyers of small parcels duty paid to exhibit much caution until they could form a positive opinion, and bring the line trade down to a matter of the most imperative wants. No one, therefore, feels like investing in invoices until there is an opportunity for judging upon the probable distribution, and dealers generally predict a dull market unless some unexpected stimulus to activity is obtained. Sales of 1,175 greens, 1,800 Souchongs, 500 Oolongs, and 7,700 Japans.

Imports this week have included 136,672 lbs. Black, 4,332 lbs. Green per "Brunette," from Hong Kong; and 96,300 lbs. Black, 295,148 lbs. Green and 10,000 lbs. Japan, per "Pons Eili," from Shanghai. The receipts indirectly have been 1,330 pkgs. by steamer and 2,823 by rail overland.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1872 and 1871:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1872.	2,994,571	2,932,272	1,781,057	7,540,466
1871.	2,232,387	4,350,447	2,904,316	9,478,150

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 25,114 pkgs. since January 1, against 4,307 last year.

COFFEE.

There was some little business doing during the early portion of the week, but the demand soon fell off, and the market subsequently became quite dull, and not without some tameness, though the slack tone appeared to develop itself more upon the stock in second hands than upon that held by importers in bond. Foreign advices of latest date are not only encouraging, but in some cases more so than at any time for months, and as they are not compelled to carry a very large stock holders are still disposed to insist upon extreme rates and refrain from offering samples. The continued delay in the opening of the distributive call, however, and fair amount of goods on hand to meet the wants of buyers who do appear prevents jobbers from purchasing with freedom. The caution and indifference of all classes of buyers has also of late been greatly increased by the movement in the House of Representatives to entirely abolish the import duty, and, though serious doubts are expressed as to the bill developing into a law, it is very naturally supposed that business will drag along and all purchases be made from hand to mouth until the matter is finally settled. On Brazil holders have received additional advices from Rio Janeiro, calculated to strengthen their position, but the favorable accounts failed entirely to stimulate an increased demand either from the trade or speculators, and if anything the tone was a little weak. No open concessions on invoices were named, but it was very evident that sales could only be effected at reduced figures, while quite a number of jobbers did finally so modify their views as to sell on a level with and probably, in a few cases, even below the wholesale market. At the outports the movement was also slow, and prices generally quoted as merely nominal. Other descriptions, both of East and West India growth, have ruled extremely dull, and have developed few features of general interest, though it is known that odd lots from second hands were sold at somewhat lower figures, quite a number of jobbers holding stocks on which there is margin enough to admit of moderate concessions without actual loss. The general market closes without much tone. Sales here of 7,144 bags Rio, 500 bags Java, 129 bags Mexican, 100 bags St. Domingo; at Baltimore, 1,650 bags Rio; and at Gulf ports, 5,000 bags Rio.

Imports this week have included 4,911 bags Rio, per str. "Denmark," 3,300 do. do. per str. "Hammonia," 2,534 do. do. per str. "Erin," 4,300 bags Santos per "Catherine Leeds," 2,990 do. do. per "Countess of Kellie," and 2,289 do. do. per "Ready." Of other sorts the imports have included 4,449 bags Maracabo per "Victoria Perez," 4,073 do. do. per "A. B. Patterson," 4,300 do. do. per "Mary Knowlton," 100 do. do. per "East Wind," and 1,232 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Feb. 15, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. more.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. &c.	Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock.	75,770	18,944	4,400	4,300	103,514	.....	.....
Same date 1871.	29,837	16,068	2,603	7,467	2,000	67,900	.....
Imports.	76,943	4,012	46,679	26,338	8,000	8,212	170,284
" in 1871.	120,661	3,550	62,850	46,768	11,910	3,000	233,729

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Feb. 15, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1872, were as follows:

In bags.	New York- stock.	Import.	Boston- import.	Philadel- import.	Balt. N. Ori- import.	Other- import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java and Singapore.	76,500	7,783	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.	4,311	15,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracabo.	9,327	8,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.	2,590	1,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.	1,800	16,413	39	2	1,800	170	.....
Other.	214,000	51,225	3,258	2	1,800	170	58,488
Same time, 1871.	29,555	63,056	12,623	714	10	233	76,896

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

† Also, 1,193 mats.

SUGAR.

On the part of the majority of the holders of raws we find a continued expression of considerable confidence and a general indisposition to force business with any freedom. The accumulation of old crop is falling away rapidly and the assortment breaking up, and though the offering of new crop thus far has been well cared and dry, the receipts have not been sufficiently

liberal to afford much relief, and recent advices from Cuba report a less encouraging position. On the other hand, however, the absence of a good and uniform inquiry continues very noticeable, and the dull tone does not seem likely to be immediately broken. The trade have probably been operating with a trifle more freedom than a few weeks ago, but the outlet for refining purposes is below the ordinary average and buyers almost, without exception, operate with caution, and only to the extent of their most positive wants. Refiners have no margin for profit and work only, as a sort of necessity, to satisfy regular customers, and express a determination to handle no raw goods but positively indicated wants, until they can see an increased and more remunerative outlet for their production. The result of this dulness, therefore, is very naturally commencing to be felt, and while there is little doubt that a good call for a few days would strengthen values materially, to sell under the existing state of affairs requires concessions, and values average somewhat lower than last week. Refined have been dull, and though working cautiously, refiners frequently find stocks accumulating on their hands. Values without a decided fluctuation, but the general tone a trifle slack for most grades. The sales of raw embrace 1,860 hhds. Cuba, 12 hhds. Porto Rico, 12 hhds. Demerara, 75 hhds. Martinique, 7,624 boxes Havana, 3,303 bags Pernambuco, 31,000 bags Manila; 211 bags Lagnayra, and 416 hhds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 15, were as follows:

	Cuba. bxs.	Cuba. P. Rico. "hhds."	Other. "hhds."	Brazil, Manila, &c. Melado bags.	hhds.
Imports this week...	10,692	1,900	1,009	3,300	29,363
" since Jan. 1.	59,457	3,751	6,562	22,500	112,501
" same time '71	28,599	7,461	5,500	12,665	67,433
Stock in first hands.	21,272	13,584	117,866		295
Same time 1871.....	31,633	26,545	348,061		2,554
" 1870.....	92,131	46,490	242,375		865

MOLASSES.

For old crop foreign the market has remained in a dull and uncertain condition, and values on the bulk of the stock were more or less nominal. Very little of the supply left on hand is desirable, and with the new crop now expected to come forward with some degree of freedom, buyers generally are indifferent, and refuse to bid except at unreasonably low figures. Such of the new crop as has been offered for competition attracted a very fair amount of attention and commanded pretty full rates, but buyers are not plenty, and the movement can hardly be called quick or general. The trade do not require any very great amount of stock as yet, and refiners are likely to obtain nearly or quite enough on direct importation to serve the bulk of their wants for the present though the production is gradually increasing. Domestic molasses has met with a very good inquiry, and the tone of the market was strong and buoyant, higher prices being established, especially on the upper grades. The stock is considerably reduced, is well under control, and with prospective small additions owners are quite indifferent operators. Syrups are not plenty, but producers manage to keep a stock about equal to the outlet, and values rule as before. Sugar house molasses sold very well, but holders as a rule appeared satisfied with former rates. Sales of 175 hhds. Porto Rico; 38 hhds. Demerara, and 4,038 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 15, were as follows:

	Cuba. bxs.	P. Rico. "hhds."	Demerara. "hhds."	Other "hhds."	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week...	323	211	38		756
" since Jan. 1.	342	211	281	261	22,156
" same time 1871.....	4,255	344	1,068	511	28,136
Stock in first hands.	579	2,536	332		6,500
" same time '71	4,530	17	1,186		4,000
" same time '70	15,496	598	3,470		3,000

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1872, to date, have been as follows:

	Sugar. Boxes.	Sugar. Hhds.	Molasses. Boxes.	Molasses. Hhds.
New York	1872. 1871.	1872. 1871.	1872. 1871.	1872. 1871.
Boston	39,457 28,599	10,822 19,517	135,011 80,069	1,085 6,171
Philadelphia	1,964 8,515	573 2,002	115,637 9,438	2,372 1,467
Baltimore	2,272 10,264	1,255 795	4,850 814	38
New Orleans	8,144 131	6,090 2,541	10,000 171	609 38
	5,813 1,581	50		61
Total	57,530 49,000	18,740 24,971	263,695 94,533	4,910 7,874

Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

The general tone of this market is pretty firm, and holders now feel greater confidence than at the opening of the month. Nutmegs and mace are stimulated by the encouraging tenor of late advices from the place of growth, and can only be reached at extreme quotations. Pimento is well supported and sparingly offered, even at the rates asked. Pepper cannot be sold at higher figures, but owners are very confident in view of the concentrated stocks both on spot and to arrive for same time. Cloves, however, appear to be in the most encouraging position for the selling interest, as pretty much every lot available for months has been brought under strong control, and owners fix their own terms. Cassia is slow and somewhat uncertain, but rather sympathizes with other goods. Of late not many invoice sales have been reported, and with a moderate jobbing distribution the market had a dull tone, but the small lots changing hands commanded extreme figures, and few holders of supplies were anxious operators.

FRUITS, &c.

There is but little change to notice in the general tone of the market for foreign dried fruits. As a rule, trade is extremely quiet, although, on a few articles, a little better feeling is manifested. The local buyers do not appear anxious to purchase beyond a few small parcels to fill immediate necessities, while the demand from the interior is very light, and shipments are not expected to reach any large amounts before the resumption of navigation. Large lots of Layers were pressed on the market early in the week, and we understand, were bought up by heavy holders to save their own stock and withdrawn from the market rather than submit to further decline. Prunelles are a shade higher and firm at the advance. Turkish prunes are also a fraction better. Other articles quiet, and prices generally in favor of the buyer.

In foreign green fruit, several cargoes have arrived, but oranges and lemons were mostly all in very poor order and unsalable, which has caused a scarcity, and consequent rapid advance in the prices. Palermo lemons are jobbing at \$3 and Messina at \$3.50; Palermo oranges at \$2.50@3, and Messina at \$3@3.50;

Valencia, in cases, \$4@5.50 for poor to good; Porto Rico, in bbls., \$14, and Jamaica, \$13@14.

The domestic green fruit trade is without new feature of interest; it was thought that the advance in oranges would stimulate prices, but very little apparent change can be noted. Rotting is complained of to a large extent by the apple holders, and some parties have been disposing of their stocks to the wagon boys at low prices, rather than lose all from this cause. In fact, the pie bakers and wagon boys are about the only customers at the moment. We quote nominally as follows: Apples, Michigan, &c., per bbl., \$3@3.50. Do. State good \$3.25@3.75; do. selections, \$4@4.50; common, \$1@2. Cranberries, fine, per bbl., \$5@5.50; do. common to fair, \$3@7; do. crates, fine, \$3@3.25.

Domestic Dried.—The market remains quiet for most descriptions, without decided change of prices. There is a light call for new apples, but only take very choice. Peanuts and pecans are quiet. Blackberries dull, and the bulk of the stock held above the market. Small lots can be purchased at 12½c, but for large parcels holders ask 14c. Raspberries are inactive. Plums dull and nominally unchanged.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Cuba Sugar.—Havana, February 9, 1872.—The *Weekly Reporter* says: CLAYED.—The demand has been pretty fair for all quarters, including Spain, although the stock of desirable qualities has not increased much since our last report. Values are firmly kept at the previous range—say, 11@11½ rs. No. 12 for common train and up to 11½@11½ rs. for special classes. The sales of the week amount to about 15,000 boxes. Future deliveries have been paid for from 10½@10½ rs. No. 12, with advances.

Muscovadoes.—A good demand has continued prevailing for these sorts in which considerable business has been transacted since our last. Several parcels, summing up some 1,450 boxes, Nos. 8½@10 were realized at from 8½@9½ rs. and 300 do. No. 10 brought 10½ rs. per arroba.

CENTRIFUGALS.—These kinds of sugar continue in good request and a fair number of boxes have changed hands in this market at previous rates of 11½@11½ rs. arroba Nos. 11@13, for future delivery and 11½@12 rs. for lots on the spot, same numbers.

Muscovadoes.—A continued active demand has been noticed for these sorts of sugars both in this market and at the outports, and transactions have been curtailed only by the weather that has prevented produce to arrive freely to the markets.

At the hour of going to press we are told that sales were effected to-day in Matanzas, at 10 rs. per arroba, good refining.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York	4,783	1,637
Philadelphia	157	48
Baltimore	100	879
Total to all countries	10,903	2,564

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Rec'd this week Boxes.	Hhds.	To U.S. Boxes.	Hhds.	To all Ports Boxes.	Hhds.	Stock at date Boxes.	Hhds.
1872	46,922	4,792	34,713	8,236	55,995	8,238	100,353	10,901
1871	55,086	4,716	31,492	9,825	65,513	10,339	95,391	11,572
1870	59,610	5,212	43,709	11,963	105,065	14,573	210,575	21,008

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

	Tea.
Hyson, Common to fair	40 @ 55
do Superior to fine	60 @ 75
do Ex. fine to finest	80 @ 115
Young Hyson, Com. to fair	40 @ 55
do Superior to fine	60 @ 75
do Ex. fine to finest	80 @ 115
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair	60 @ 70
do Superior to fine	80 @ 100
do Ex. fine to finest	10 @ 15
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair	30 @ 40
do do Sup. to fine	45 @ 50
H. Sk. & Tw. Ex. f. to fine	55 @ 60
Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair	55 @ 60
do do Sup. to fine	65 @ 70
do Ex. f. to finest	75 @ 80
Oolong, Common to fair	45 @ 55
do Superior to fine	60 @ 70
do Ex. fine to finest	85 @ 115
Sou. & Cong. Com. to fair	45 @ 55
do Sup. to fine	60 @ 75
do Ex. f. to finest	80 @ 115

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid	gold. 21 @ 21½
do good	gold. 20 @ 21
do fair	gold. 20 @ 20½
do ordinary	gold. 19 @ 20
Java, mace and bag	gold. 23 @ 24½
do Brown	25 @ 25½
Native Ceylon	gold. 19½ @ 20
Maracabo	gold. 19½ @ 20½
Lagnayra	gold. 20 @ 21
St Domingo, in bond	gold. 14½ @ 15
Jamaica	gold. 13 @ 19

Sugar.

Cuba, Inf. to com. refining	8½ @ 8½
do fair to good refining	9 @ 9
do prime	9 @ 9½
do fair to good grocery	9½ @ 9½
do pr. to choice grocery	9½ @ 10½
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs.	9 @ 11
do Melado	4½ @ 7
do molasses	7½ @ 9
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9	8½ @ 9
do do do 10 to 12	9 @ 9½
do do do 13 to 15	10 @ 10½
do do do 16 to 18	11 @ 11½
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 19 to 20	12 @ 12½
Havana, Box, white	11½ @ 12½
Porto Rico, refining grades	8½ @ 9½
do grocery grades	9 @ 10½
Brazil, bags	8 @ 8½
Manilla, bags	11 @ 11½
White Sugars	11½ @ 11½
do do do	11½ @ 11½
do do extra C.	11½ @ 11½
Yellow sugars	12 @ 12½
Crushed and granulated	12½ @ 12½
Powdered	12½ @ 12½

Molasses.

New Orleans new	* gall. 55 @ 65
Porto Rico	23 @ 40
Cuba Muscovado	23 @ 32
Cuba Clayed	22 @ 35
Cuba centrifugal	13 @ 20
English Islands	28 @ 35

Rice.

Carolina	3½ @ 3½
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases	gold 30 @ 31
Cassia in mate	do 30 @ 31
Ginger, Race and Af	gold 10 @ 10½
Mace	do 13 @ 13½
Nutmegs, cases	9½ @ 10
do cases Penang	9½ @ 10
Pepper, in bond	(go'd) 12 @ 13½
do Suma ra & Singapore	17 @ 18½
Pimento, Jamaica	(go'd) 10 @ 10½
do in bond	do 10 @ 10½
Cloves	do 14 @ 14
do in bond	do 14 @ 14

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new trail	do 11½ @ 11½
do Layer, 1871, box 25	do 11½ @ 11½
do Sultana, box 25	do 11½ @ 11½
do Valencia, box 25	do 11½ @ 11½
do London Layer	do 11½ @ 11½
Currents, new	do 7½ @ 7½
Citron, Leshorn	do 42½ @ 43
Prunes, French, old	do 11½ @ 11½
do new	do 9½ @ 9½
Dates	do 6 @ 6½
Pigs, Sicily	do 10½ @ 10½
Canton Ginger, case	do 85 @ 90
Almonds, Languedoc	do 19 @ 19
do Tarragona	do 17½ @ 17½
do Valencia	do 18½ @ 18½
do Sicily, soft shell	do 13½ @ 13½
do Shelled, Sicily	do 20 @ 22
do paper shell	do 30 @ 31
Sardines	do 75 @ 86
Bardines	* qr, box 21½ @ 22
Brazil Nuts	7½ @ 8
Filberts, Sicily	do 11½ @ 11½
do Barcelona	do 11½ @ 11½
African Peanuts	do 11½ @ 11½
Walnuts, Bordeaux	do 11 @ 11
Macaroni, Italian	do 14 @ 15
Fire Crack, best No 1	* box 25 @ 25
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS	
Apples, State	* b. 9 @ 10
do Western	do 7½ @ 8½
do Southern, common	do 8 @ 8
do prime	do 10 @ 11
do sliced, new	do 11½ @ 14
Peaches, pared	do 15 @ 19
do unpared, qrs & blvs	do 5½ @ 8½
Blackberries	do 12½ @ 15
Cherries, pitted	do 30 @ 31
Pecan Nuts	* b. 30 @ 31
Hickory Nuts	* bush 1 30 @ 31
Chestnuts	do 30 @ 31
Peanuts, Va. & old	do 2 @ 2
do new	do 2 @ 2
do Wil. g'd to best	do 2 @ 2½

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum. Soda (Eng.)	5 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Slc. Licorice	15 @ ...
Sal Soda, Cas.	5 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Calabra, imitation	20 @ 42
Borax	2 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Madder genuine	38 @ 42
Sal Soda, Cas.	5 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Indigo, Madras	gold 1.00 @ 10 1/2
Borax	2 1/2 @ 8 1/2	do Manila	gold 80 @ 10 1/2
Sal Soda, Cas.	5 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Cordage, Manila, 1/4 and 1/2	18 @ 19
Borax	2 1/2 @ 8 1/2	do do Large sizes	18 @ ...
Sal Soda, Cas.	5 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Sisal	16 @ ...

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 16, 1872

There is but little new to record in any branch of the dry goods trade beyond a steady improvement in the jobbing demand. The market in first hands continues buoyant, with a fair business doing, but no unwonted activity. On the contrary, the volume of business during the week has fallen somewhat below that usual at this period of the year, owing chiefly to the fact that jobbers made their purchases earlier of about all the goods required for present distribution or to meet their wants for some time to come. The attendance of buyers from the interior has increased somewhat during the week, and the demand comes more from the smaller towns of the interior than for some weeks previous. The retail movement here and in the other large cities is still confined almost exclusively to winter fabrics, and is not very heavy in the aggregate. Retailers are getting pretty well cleared of stock, and are arranging for opening their spring assortments. Collections come forward with a fair degree of freedom, and are generally pretty well up.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The demand for brown and bleached cottons is fairly active, and prices are buoyant with a strong upward turn. There has been an advance on several makes of standard and fine brown sheetings, and also on wide sheetings, both brown and bleached. Colored cottons are strong and looking toward a general advance. A rise has occurred this week in several makes of ticks and denims in first hands, and in some instances this has been followed by a corresponding rise in the jobbing quotations, though as a rule jobbers are still selling at the old figures. Prints are in good request, and leading makes in light colors, suited to the current distribution find ready sale. The offerings of this class of work are limited, however, and transactions are restricted in consequence. The samples shown are generally very tasteful, and the assortment of styles was never more complete than at present. Printing cloths are firm and fairly active at 7 1/2 @ 8c for full 64's of standard and extra grades.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is but little trade in any class of woollens at the moment, excepting in a jobbing way, and the piece goods demand lacks animation. There is a good speculative demand for most descriptions of heavy fabrics for the fall trade, and considerable transactions are reported. A large sale, amounting to nearly \$75,000 worth of shawls, was made during the week to a leading jobbing firm at a slight advance on last season's prices. These sales are indicative of a strong feeling of confidence on the part of the trade generally, who seem to expect a certain rise on the opening of the fall demand. The offerings of fancy cassimeres are very well assorted and include a greater variety of styles in fine grades than are usually offered at this season. Cloths are quiet but firm, with prices unchanged. There is a tendency toward higher quotations on all grades of woollens, and an early quotable advance is looked for.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market for imported fabrics has been fairly active throughout the past week, without the demand becoming very general. Large buyers from the leading interior cities are purchasing with a fair degree of freedom. Thin fabrics, such as grenadines and suitings, are selling freely, and bid fair to become more popular than for several seasons past. Many entirely new and novel effects in grenadines have been introduced this season, and most of them are tasteful and elegant. Millinery goods are moderately active at full prices. Linens are quiet but firm at about former figures. Woollens are dull but steady.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	Continental C.	36	14	Lawrence J.	40	15
Agawam F...	do Y...	27	11 1/2	do Y...	36	13
Amoskeag A...	do Z...	32	12	Nashua fine O	33	13
do B...	do Indian Head	4-4	14 1/2	do R...	36	14 1/2
do C...	do do	48	20	do E...	40	16
Atlantic A...	Ind'n Orchard	40	14 1/2	do W...	48	30
do D...	A...	40	14 1/2	do 8-4	29 1/2	30
do H...	do C...	37	13 1/2	do 10-4	40	32 1/2
Appleton A...	do BB...	33	12 1/2	do 11-4	45	40
do N...	do W...	30	11 1/2	do 12-4	50	45
Amoskeag A...	Laconia O...	39	13	do 13-4	50	45
Bedford R...	do B...	37	12 1/2	Utica	36	18
Boott O...	do E...	36	12	do 10-4	47 1/2	40
do S...	Lawrence A...	36	12 1/2	do 11-4	60	40
do W...	do XX...	36	15	do fine Non	40 1/2	30
Common with	do LL...	36	12			
O...						

BROWN DRILLS.

Width.	Price.
Appleton	15 1/2
Amoskeag	15 1/2
Hamilton	15
do blue	17-17 1/2
Massachusetts G	13 1/2
Massachusetts	13 1/2
Pacific	13 1/2
Pepperell	15 1/2
Stark A	15 1/2
BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.	
Amoskeag	46 17 1/2
do	42 16 1/2
do A	36 16
Androscoggin	36 17
Barletts	36 15 1/2
do	33 13 1/2
do	31 12 1/2
Bates	45 19
do XX	36 19
do BB	36 16
do B	33 14
Blackstone	36 16
do	36 16
Boott B	36 15 1/2
do C	33 14
do O	30 12 1/2
Ellerton WS	36 14 1/2
Fruit of the	36 18
room	36 17
Gr't Falls Q	36 17 1/2
do S	31 12 1/2
do A	33 14 1/2
do M	32 13 1/2
Lonsdale	36 18
do Cambric	36 23
N. Y. Mills	36 22
Pepperell	6-4 30
do	7-4 32 1/2
do	8-4 35
do	9-4 40
do	10-4 45
do	11-4 50
Pocasset F	33 11
Utica	5-4 30
do	6-4 36
do Nonp	36 20
do	9-4 55
do	10-4 60
do	35 18
do heavy	36 19
Wamsutta	45 27
do	40 25
do	36 20
do XX	36 19 1/2

PRINTS.

American	11½
Amoskeag	10
Bedford	8½
Cochecho	12
Garner & Co.	11½
Gloucester	11½
do mourning.	10½
Lodi	11
Manchester	11½
Merrimack dk.	11½
do W pk and pur.	13
do Shirting.	11
Pacific	11½
Richmond's	11½
Simpson Mourning.	11
do black & orange	11
Sprague's fancies.	11½
Hamilton	11½
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Amoskeag.	9
Garner.	9
Harmony	8½
Manville	9
Pequot	9
Red Cross.	9
Victory H.	—

DELAINE AND WORSTED FABRICS.

Pacific Plaids	30
do Mixtures	30
Japanese Stripes	30
Printed Alpaca	21-23 1/2
Imperial Repps	23 1/2
Anillines	22
do Oriental Lustres	19
do Armures	20
do Alpaca Lustres	23
do Corded Alpaca	23 1/2
do Mohair Brocades	23 1/2
do Crapes	25
do Biarritz Cloth	23 1/2
do Satines and Strip	37 1/2
do ed Satines	37 1/2
do Alpaca	22 1/2-25
do Double face Pop	40
do Lins	40
Steel Lustres	25-26
LAWNS, PERCALES, &c.	22 1/2
Pacific Percales	22 1/2
4-4 Pacific Cretonne	15
Pacific 14.00 Lawns	15
do; do Organdies	16 1/2
Amoskeag ACA	31
do A	24 1/2-25
do B	20 1/2-22
do C	18 1/2-20
do D	18
Cordis AAA	24
do ACE	29
do No. 2	23 1/2-24
do No. 3	20 1/2-21
do No. 4	17 1/2-18
do No. 5	15 1/2-16
do No. 6	14 1/2-15
do No. 7	13 1/2-14
Easton A	13 1/2
do B	13 1/2
Lewiston A	36 21
do B	30 21
Hamilton	22
STRIPES.	
Albany	7 1/2
Algodoa	12 1/2
American	13
Amoskeag	20
Arkwright	19
Easton	14
Haymaker	11-11 1/2
Hamilton	19-20
Whittenton A	16
do BB	14
do C	12 1/2
CHECKS.	
Caledonia	70 23
do 50	21
do 12	26 1/2
do 8	16
do 11	22
do 15	27 1/2
Park, No. 60	16
do 70	18
do 80	20
do 90	23 1/2
do 100	25
DENIMS.	
Albany	13
Amoskeag	26
Arlington	15
Bedford	14 1/2
Boston	12
Beaver Cr. AA	20
Chester D'k B	10 1/2-11
Everett	25
Haymaker Bro	13 1/2
Hamilton	20
Manchester	20
Otis AXA	23
do BB	21
do CC	18
CORSET JEANS.	
Amoskeag	14

Androscoggin sat

Bates	16 1/2
Berkeley	12 1/2
Candee River	11 1/2-13
Hallowell Imp	14
Ind. Orch. Imp	13 1/2
Laconia	14
Nunkeag	16 1/2
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Lonsdale	13 1/2
S. S. & Sons	13
Warren	13
High colors 1c higher.	
BAGS.	
American	34 00
Amoskeag	35 00
Great Falls A	35 00
Kelley	27 50
Lewiston	36 50
Ontario A	40 00
do B	47 00
do C	55 00
Stark A	38 00
do C 3 bush	50 00
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag	15
Bates	15
Caledonia	13 1/2
Downright	14 1/2
Glasgow	12 1/2
Gloucester	12
Hartford	11
Lancaster	13
Manchester	12
Namasket	14 1/2
Park Mills	14
Peabody	12
Quaker City	12 1/2
Renfrew	15
Union	11 1/2
AMERICAN GRASS.	
Brown and Bleached.	
Stevens, NN	15 1/2-16 1/2
do N	14 1/2-15 1/2
do A	12 1/2-13 1/2
do P	13 1/2-14 1/2
do D	12 1/2-13 1/2
do B	11 1/2-12 1/2
Stark AA	17
do bleached	18
SPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks, per doz.	70
200 yds	70
J. & P. Coat's	70
Clark, John, Jr.	70
& Co.	70
Clark's, Geo. A.	70
Williamatic, S	45
cord	45
do 6 cord	75
Samoset	40
Green & Dan	40
iels	65 1/2
Hadley	70
Holyoke	70
Sterling	70
CARPETS.	
Velvet, J. Cross	2 60
ley & Son's	2 45
best	2 45
do do A No 1	2 45
Tap Brussels	2 45
Crossley & Son's	1 25-1 45
Eng. Brussels	2 00-2 20
Hartford Carpet Co.	1 62 1/2
Extra 3 ply	1 62 1/2
Imperial 3-ply	1 55
Superfine	1 30
Med. super	1 15
Body Brus 5 fra	2 20
do 4 do 2 10	2 20
do 3 do 2 00	2 20
Hemp, plain, 33 in	22 1/2
do ex plain, 36 in	33

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 15, 1872, and the corresponding weeks of 1871 and 1870 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 15, 1872.							
	1870		1871		1872		
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Manufactures of wool....	888	\$375,473	1,475	\$500,666	834	\$433,647	
do cotton.....	1,362	395,571	1,632	506,239	1,571	477,589	
do silk.....	410	395,984	804	533,454	587	547,952	
do flax.....	61	153,665	1,115	313,319	883	307,514	
Miscellaneous dry goods. 5 6		147,394	473	110,641	2,406	260,475	
Total.....	3,783	\$1,437,987	5,499	\$2,054,219	6,281	\$1,921,177	
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE * SAME PERIOD.							
Manufactures of wool....	680	\$794,687	755	\$292,438	973	\$443,068	
do cotton.....	645	169,311	704	2,200	889	228,753	
do silk.....	154	186,552	185	219,333	341	256,993	
do flax.....	1,388	209,347	878	166,180	949	193,450	
Miscellaneous dry goods. 1,577		20,846	152	22,747	1,607	47,118	
Total.....	4,144	\$860,743	2,764	\$902,718	4,650	\$1,169,362	
Add ent'd for consump't'n. 3,783		1,437,987	5,499	2,054,219	6,281	1,921,177	
Total thrown upon m'rkt 7,927		\$2,298,730	8,263	\$2,956,937	10,931	\$3,090,539	
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.							
Manufactures of wool....	571	\$232,768	663	\$245,786	685	\$345,705	
do cotton.....	490	143,323	485	150,289	536	145,348	
do silk.....	92	104,710	76	70,457	242	285,656	
do flax.....	240	62,896	444	132,009	464	121,191	
Miscellaneous dry goods. 130		11,889	186	30,831	4,936	47,479	
Total.....	1,533	\$554,586	1,854	\$609,372	6,863	\$942,379	
Add ent'd for consump't'n. 3,783		1,437,987	5,499	2,054,219	6,281	1,921,177	
Total entered at the port. 5,306		\$1,992,573	7,353	\$2,663,591	13,144	\$2,864,552	

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